This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EducT 1118.89.877

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY OF THE

Department of Education

COLLECTION OF TEXT-BOOKS
Contributed by the Publishers

TRANSFERRED

3 2044 102 849 429

Harkness, Albert. Series of Latin Text-Books. 12mo:

A Practical Introduction to Latin Composition. For Schools and Colleges.

Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. With Notes, Dictionary, etc. New Pictorial Edition.

Preparatory Course in Latin Prose Authors, comprising Four Books of Cæsar's Gallic War, Sallust's Catiline, and Eight Orations of Cicero With Notes, Illustrations, a Map of Gaul, and a Special Dictionary. New Pictorial Edition.

Sallust's Catiline. With Notes and a Special Dictionary.

Cicero's Select Orations. With Notes, etc.

The Same, with Notes and Dictionary.

This series has received the unqualified commendation of many of the most eminent classical professors and teachers in our country, and is already in use in every State of the Union, and, indeed, in nearly all our leading classical institutions of every grade, both of school and college.

Herbermann's Sallust's Jugurthine War.

Horace. See LINCOLN.

Johnson, E. A. Cicero's Select Orations. With Notes. 12mo.

Latin Speaker. See SEWALL.

Lincoln, John L. Horace. With Notes, etc. 12mo.

—— —— Livy. With Notes, Map, etc. 12mo.

—— —— Ovid.

—— —— Same, with Notes and Vocabulary.

Lindsay, T. B. Cornelius Nepos. With Notes, Vocabulary, Index, and Exercises. Illustrated. 12mo.

—— —— Same, for Sight-Reading.

Lord's Cicero's Lælius.

Quintilian. See FRIEZE.

Quintus Curtius Rufus. See CROSBY, W. H.

Sallust. See BUTLER and STURGUS, HARKNESS, and HERBERMANN.

Sewall, Frank. Latin Speaker. Easy Dialogues, and other Selections for Memorizing and Declaiming in the Latin Language. 12mo.

Spencer, J. A. Cæsar's Commentaries. With Notes, etc. 12mo.

Thacher, Thomas A. Cicero's de Officiis. Three Books, with Notes and Conspectus. 12mo.

Tyler, W. S. Germania and Agricola of Tacitus. With Notes, etc. 12mo

—— —— Histories of Tacitus. With Notes. 12mo.

Vergil. See FRIEZE.

GREEK.

Adams, F. A. Greek Prepositions.

Anabasis. See BOISE and OWEN.

Antigone. See SMEAD.

Arnold, T. K. First Greek Book. Edited by SPENCER. 12mo.

EducT
1118.80
877

THREE MONTHS'

PREPARATION FOR READING XENOPHON.

ADAPTED TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH HADLEY AND ALLEN'S, AND GOODWIN'S GRAMMAR.

BY

JAMES MORRIS WHITON, PH. D.,

AND

MARY BARTLETT WHITON, A. B.

INSTRUCTOR IN GREEK IN PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,

1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.

1889.

T 110.9580
Educt 1118.89.877.

Harvard University,
Dept. of Education Library

TRANSFERRED TO
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
1932

COPYRIGHT, 1885,
BY D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.

It is common to spend nearly all of the first year's study of Greek upon the elements of the language in a book of lessons. So far as may be consistent with thoroughness in the rudiments, many desire to abridge that time—partly to begin the sooner in the reading which the colleges require, partly for the interest and the sense of progress, which the pupil finds greater in the pages of a classic than in the "hash" of a drill-book. What has been successfully attempted for Latin pupils in the "Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar," is here essayed for beginners in Greek.

The first thing for them to acquire is the *inflections* of the language, rather than a vocabulary. Accordingly, while the memory is burdened with a multitude of new forms, a comparatively small number of words is here used in varied and frequent repetition. Large space is also devoted to the analysis of the verb, and to a simplified presentation of the use of the moods and tenses. The seven concluding ex-

ercises, consisting of sentences mostly taken from the "Anabasis," illustrate whatever is more difficult in the verb, as well as all the common rules of syntax.

Some parts of the exercises have been marked as optional. Other portions may be omitted at the discretion of the teacher, according to the needs of the pupil. Exercises from English into Greek have been omitted in the latter part of the book. But it will be of use to extemporize a few every day from the material of the lesson, and to continue the practice in connection with the reading of Xenophon.

After beginning Xenophon, instead of a strict reading in course, it is often better to defer the more difficult portions, such as the third and ninth chapters of the first book of the "Anabasis," until more facility has been acquired in the easier chapters of that book, and perhaps of the next.

Those who are interested in learning Greek mainly in order to read the New Testament, will find these lessons adapted to their desire for a preparation that is expeditious as well as thorough.

December, 1884.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	Characters and Vocalization	7
II.	Verbs	9
III.	Nouns	18
IV.	The Article	20
V.	Adjectives	28
VI.	Pronouns	31
VII.	Participles	48
VIII.	Prepositions	54
	VOCABULARY	88

I. CHARACTERS AND VOCALIZATION.

[**Full-faced type** refers to Hadley's Grammar; common type, to Goodwin's Grammar (G.). The figures refer to *sections*, except when preceded by *p.*, referring to the *page*.]

THE ALPHABET. — Repeat the *alphabet*. Write the same, setting down in parallel columns the Greek letters, their English equivalents, and their names in English. **5, 6**; **1**.

VOWELS.—What are the *vowels*? the *long* vowels? the *short* vowels? the *doubtful* vowels? Which are called the *open* vowels? which the *close* vowels? The vowel *sounds*. **9, 11, 12**; 2, p. xi.

DIPHTHONGS.—What are the *diphthongs*? How formed? How sounded? What are the so-called *improper* diphthongs? **13, 14**; 3.

BREATHINGS.—What are the signs called *breathings* intended to show? **17**; **4**. How are the breathings placed on *diphthongs*? **17, a**; 4, note 1. Write several vowels and diphthongs, both with the *smooth* and with the *rough* breathing, and pronounce them accordingly.

What *consonant* takes the breathing? When? **18**; 4, 2.

CONSONANTS.—What *classifications of the consonants?* Write the same, and memorize thoroughly. Which consonants can *end* a Greek word? **19,22–27, 85**; 5, 6, 7.

ELISION.—What is *elision*, and how marked? **79**; 12.

Notice that elision occurs in English poetry, as in the line,

"I sing th' Almighty Power of God."

SYLLABICATION.—What determines the *number of syllables* in every Greek word? Which is the *penult?* the *antepenult?* In dividing a word into syllables, how are the *consonants* to be placed? **89–91**; 18, and note 1.

EXERCISE I.

Turn to any of the exercises in this book, and *name the consonants* according to their classifications, as learned above. Take several words, and *divide them into syllables* according to the rules for placing consonants in syllabication. Name different syllables as *penult, antepenult,* and *pure.*

QUANTITY.—When is a syllable said to be *long by nature? long by position? common?* **92–94**; 19, 20.

ACCENT.—What *accents?* What *syllables* can receive them? Where is the accent of a diphthong

placed? What diphthongs are treated in accentuation the same as short vowels? **95, 96 a, 99, 102**; 21, 1, and note 2; 22, note 1.

Define the terms *oxytone, paroxytone, properispomenon, perispomenon, barytone.* Turn to any of the exercises in this book, and point out instances of each. What is *recessive* accent? **99, 104 b**; 21, 2, 3.

Commit to memory the primary rules of accent as affected by quantity and by connected discourse. **100, 101, 103**; 22, 23.

What happens to the accent in *elision*? **107**; 24, 3.

What *punctuation marks* are used in Greek? **121**; 31.

EXERCISE II.

Read one or more of the exercises in this book for practice in pronunciation. In so doing be careful to lay the accent of the voice only on syllables marked with the acute or the circumflex.

II. VERBS.

SUMMARY.—What *voices, moods, tenses, numbers,* and *persons* has the verb in Greek? **298–301**; 88–91.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.—A verb is described by giving its principal parts. **304 c**; 92, 5.

THE STEM.—What is the *verb-stem?* **307**; **92.**

The *simple idea* predicated by the verb is expressed in its *stem.* The requisite *modifications* of that idea are expressed in the modifications added by the other elements of the full form; as, the *augment*, the *tense-sign*, the *personal ending*, etc.

VERBS IN -ω AND -μι.—The present tense of about nineteen out of every twenty Greek verbs ends in -ω. The present of the others ends in -μι. *The two main forms of conjugation* are thus constituted.

MUTE VERBS, ETC.—What classification of verbs according to the *final letter* of the theme or stem? **309**; 92, 3, and note.

THE AUGMENT.—To express *past time*, the stem of verbs beginning with a consonant receives, in the past tenses of the indicative, the prefix ἐ, which is called *the syllabic augment.* **354, 355**; 100, 1.

THE PERSONAL ENDINGS.—The *endings* of the verb-form express the *person* of the subject, singular, dual, and plural. They are, in their origin, fragments of pronouns of the first, second, and third person. Consequently it is unnecessary, in Greek, to express the subject pronoun separately, as in English, except for emphasis or distinction.

Learn the endings of the *active voice*, indicative, subjunctive, and optative. **376, 378, 379**; 112, 2, and note.

THE CONNECTING VOWELS.—In -ω verbs, *a variable vowel* connects the stem with the ending. This vowel,

in the present and imperfect, the future and the second aorist, is *o* before *μ* and *ν*, and in the optative; elsewhere, *ε*. *o* and *ε* are lengthened to *ω* and *η*, respectively, in the subjunctive. In the singular of the present and future indicative active, the loss of the personal endings lengthens *o* and *ε* to *ω* and *ει*.

The several elements of the verb form are distinguished by hyphens in the following paradigm, which is to be learned, together with the English equivalents.

Paradigm of the Present and Imperfect Indicative of the Ω conjugation, Active Voice.

Tense-Stem, λῡ-.

	Present. *I loose*, or *am loosing.*	Imperfect. *I was loosing*, or *I loosed.*
Sing. 1.	λῡ-ω	ἔ-λῡ-ο-ν
2.	-ει-ς	-ε-ς
3.	-ει	-ε
Dual 2.	-ε-τον	-ε-τον
3.	-ε-τον	-έ-την
Plur. 1.	-ο-μεν	-ο-μεν
2.	-ε-τε	-ε-τε
3.	-ου-σι (for ο-ντι).	-ο-ν (**314**; 96).

Observe that the long vowel, in the ending of the third person dual of the imperfect, draws the accent from the antepenult to the penult. **100 b, 386**; 26.

Observe the *compensative lengthening* of the 3d plural present. **34**; 16, 6.

Commit the following verbs to memory, and inflect each stem according to the paradigm, pronouncing as accented.

διώκ-ω	*pursue*
θύ-ω	*sacrifice*
κελεύ-ω	*command*
λέγ-ω	*say, speak*
παί-ω	*strike*
πέμπ-ω	*send*

Write out the inflection of one or more of these, with the accents.

EXERCISE III.

Translate.—1. λύετε. 2. διώκουσιν.[1] 3. θύει. 4. ἔλεγεν.[1] 5. ἐπαίομεν. 6. ἐλεγέτην. 7. κελεύεις. 8. ἔπαιες. 9. ἔπεμπον. 10. παίετε. 11. ἐκελεύετον.

Translate into Greek.—1. We loose. 2. They say. 3. He was sacrificing. 4. You two were commanding. 5. I was pursuing. 6. He is sending. 7. They were striking.

The Future Tense.

TENSE-SIGN.—The insertion of σ, as a tense-sign, between the stem and the connecting vowel, constitutes the difference between the future form and the present. **420**; 110, II.

[1] For the added consonant ("ν movable"), see 87 and b; 13.

Paradigm of the Future Indicative Active, Ω conjugation.

Tense-stem, λῡσ-.

		I shall loose.
Sing.	1.	λύσ-ω
	2.	-ει-ς
	3.	-ει
Dual	2.	-ε-τον
	3.	-ε-τον
Plur.	1.	-ο-μεν
	2.	-ε-τε
	3.	-ου-σι (for -ο-ν-σι) (**315**; 96).

Form the future tenses of the stems already learned.

Consonant Changes.—Observe that σ, added to the final κ of the stem διωκ-, and γ of the stem λεγ-, makes ξ (κς), and added to the final π of the stem πεμπ- makes ψ (πς). **26, 54**; 5, 2. 16, 2.

Inflect the future tenses above formed, giving the English equivalents throughout.

Write out the inflection of one or more of these, distinguishing by hyphens the several elements of the forms.

Exercise IV.

Translate.—1. λύσεις. 2. διώξει. 3. θύσετε. 4. κελεύσομεν. 5. παίσουσιν. 6. πέμψω. 7. λέξετον. 8. ἐλέγετον. 9. παίομεν. 10. πέμψομεν. 11. κελεύετε. 12. κελεύσετε. 13. λέγει. 14. λέξει.

Translate into Greek.—1. We shall loose. 2. He will say. 3. You will command. 4. You two will strike. 5. They will sacrifice. 6. We shall send. 7. I will command. 8. They pursue. 9. They will pursue. 10. You send. 11. You will send. 12. He was saying. 13. They were pursuing.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

The subjunctive and optative are distinguished by characteristic vowels or diphthongs.

The subjunctive simply lengthens the connecting vowels of the indicative, substituting *ω* and *η*, respectively, for *ο* and *ε*, and *η* for *ει*.

The optative is characterized by the vowel *ι*. This is preceded by the connecting vowel *ο* (in the first aorist active and middle, *α*), forming the diphthong *οι* (aorist, *αι*). Before final *ν* of the third person plural *ι* becomes *ιε*.

The personal endings of the subjunctive are the same as those of the indicative present. Those of the optative are the same as those of the imperfect indicative, except in the first person singular, which ends in *-μι*.

Certain tenses are wanting in both the subjunctive and the optative, as the imperfect and pluperfect, which exist only in the indicative. The subjunctive, also, referring as it does in a general way to futurity, has no special form for the future tense.

Paradigm of the Present Subjunctive, and Present and Future Optative, Ω conjugation.

	Tense-stem, λῡ-.	*Tense-stem*, λῡ-.	*Tense-stem*, λῡσ-.
	Subjunctive.	Opt. Present.	Opt. Future.
Sing. 1.	λύ-ω	λύ-οι-μι	λύ-σ-οι-μι
2.	-η-ς	-οι-ς	-οι-ς
3.	-η	-οι	-οι
Dual 2.	-η-τον	-οι-τον	-οι-τον
3.	-η-τον	-οί-την	-οί-την
Plur. 1.	-ω-μεν	-οι-μεν	-οι-μεν
2.	-η-τε	-οι-τε	-οι-τε
3.	-ω-σι	-οιε-ν	-οιε-ν

(**314, 315**; 96).

Form each of the stems thus far given, in the subjunctive and optative present, and in the optative future. Inflect each tense thus formed according to the paradigm.

Write out the inflection of one or more of these, separating the elements of each form by hyphens.

Uses of the Subjunctive and Optative.

These are so important as to require attention from the first.

The English equivalents of the subjunctive and optative vary according to the connection. The following is a simplified statement of the principal uses.

I. In independent sentences.

1. The *subjunctive*, chiefly in the first person, is used in questions implying *doubt*. **866, 3**; 256.

τί λέγω; *what am I to say?* or, *why should I say?* (τί = *what?* or, *why?*)
μὴ λέγω; *am I not to say?* (μή = *not.*)

2. The *subjunctive*, also, is used, in the first person plural, in *exhortations*. **866, 1**; 253.

παίωμεν, *let us strike.*
μὴ παίωμεν, *let us not strike.*

3. The *optative* is used to express *wish*, and from this takes its name (Latin *opto*, to wish). **870**; 251.

λέγοιτε, *may you say.*
μὴ λέγοιτε, *may you not say.*

II. In connected clauses.

1. The *subjunctive and optative* are used to express what is *conditional*, as the equivalents of the English indicative, with *if*, or potential, with or without *if*.

(a.) When the consequence *will* follow, the *subjunctive* with ἐάν (*if*) expresses the *condition*. **898**; 223.

ἐὰν λέγωμεν, παίσει, *if we speak, he will strike.*

(b.) When the consequence *would* or *might* follow, the *optative* expresses both the condition and the consequence; the former with εἰ (*if*), and the latter with ἄν (not translated). **900**; 224.

ἐάν is restricted to the subjunctive, which does not use the simple εἰ. ἐάν = εἰ ἄν.

εἰ λέγοιμεν, διώκοι ἄν, or, —— ἂν διώκοι, *if we should speak* (or, *spoke*), *he would pursue.*

2. The *optative* is also frequently used, *after a past tense*, as an equivalent of the English preterite, or past potential, preceded by THAT, Greek ὅτι, in *narrating* what another has said. **332, 2**; 242, 1, (*b*).

ἔλεγεν, ὅτι διώκοι, *he said, that he was pursuing.*
ἔλεγεν, ὅτι διώξοι, *he said, that he would pursue.*

NOT with the indicative is οὐ, οὐκ before a *smooth* vowel. **88**; 13, 2.

NOT with the subjunctive is μή.

NOT with the optative of *wish* is μή.

NOT with the optative (or indicative) of *condition* is μή.

NOT with the optative of *consequence* and *narration* is οὐ.

Commit these rules to memory, as well as the examples, as models for the exercises.

PROCLITICS.—Observe that εἰ (*if*) and οὐ (*not*) have *no accent.* They are pronounced as if an unaccented part of the word following, like the English article *the* before a noun. From this *leaning* on the accent of the following word they are called *proclitics* (προκλίνω, *to lean forward*). **111**; 29.

Observe that the *interrogative* τί (*what?* or, *why?*) never changes its acute accent to the grave before a word following. **277, a**; 84, note 2.

EXERCISE V.

Translate.—1. *οὐ λέγομεν.* 2. *μὴ λέγωμεν.* 3. *ἐὰν μὴ λέγωμεν, οὐ διώξετε.* 4. *λέγετε, ὅτι διώκουσιν* 5. *ἐλέγετε, ὅτι διώκοιεν.* 6. *ἔλεγον, ὅτι διώξοιεν.* 7. *μὴ λέγω;* 8. *τί θύωμεν;* 9. *εἰ κελεύοις, οὐκ ἂν θύοιμεν.* 10. *μὴ κελεύοιτε.* 11. *εἰ πέμποι, λέγοις ἄν.* 12. *ἐὰν κελεύητε, πέμψομεν.* 13. *οὐ παίσομεν.*

Translate into Greek.—1. We are not sacrificing. 2. Let us not sacrifice. 3. If they command, we shall not pursue. 4. If they commanded (or, should command), we should not pursue. 5. He will say, that they are sacrificing. 6. We said, that they were sacrificing. 7. He said, that they would sacrifice. 8. If they pursue, we shall strike. 9. If you pursued (or, should pursue), we should strike. 10. Let us send. 11. We shall not send. 12. What will he say? 13. Why should I speak?

III. NOUNS.

Vowel-Declension; a forms, called the First Declension.

THE STEM.—What is the *noun stem?* **130**; 32, 2.

In nouns as in verbs, the simple idea expressed by the noun is in the stem, and its necessary modifications are added in the case-endings.

DECLENSION.—What three forms of *declension?* **131, 132**; 34.

Learn the general rules for *gender*. **124–127**; 33, 2, and notes.

CASE AND NUMBER.—What *numbers* and *cases* in declension? Which cases are *alike*? **123**; 33, 1, 3.

CASE-ENDINGS.—Learn the *Table* of the case-endings, noting (in G.) where long *a* (*ā*) occurs. **133**; 36.

Learn the general rule for the nominative endings of the first declension, according to their gender. **134**; 35.

a LONG OR SHORT.—What nouns have *ā* throughout the singular? What have *ă* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular? When is the vocative singular distinguished by *ă*? **138, 139, 140, 146, 147**; 37, 2, and notes.

ACCENT.—Observe that the *accent* remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, if the quantity of the final syllable is unchanged, but that *the genitive plural is always a perispomenon;* as, χώρα, χώρας, χωρῶν. **128, 141**; 25, 1, 2.

When the nominative is oxytone, the genitive and dative in all numbers must be perispomenon; as, τιμή, τιμῆς, τιμαῖς. **129**; 25, 2.

When *ă* in the nominative changes to *ā* or η in the genitive or dative, *a proparoxytone or properispomenon must change to a paroxytone;* as, γέφυρă, γεφύρᾱς; γλῶσσă, γλώσσης. **100 b**; 22, 1, 2.

Paradigms of the First Declension.

Commit to memory the feminine paradigms, τιμή, *honor*, χώρα, *land*, and the masculine paradigms, πολίτης, *citizen*, νεανίας, *young man*, like ταμίας (G.), *steward*. **135, 145**; 37.

Like τιμή inflect κώμη, *village*.
" χώρα " θῦσία, *sacrifice*.
" πολίτης " λῃστής, *robber*.
" γέφυρᾰ, *bridge* (**135**; p. 29).
" ἅμαξᾰ, *wagon* (gen. -ης, dat. -ῃ).

Write out one or more of these, marking the accent and the quantity of *a* in the final syllables.

IV. THE ARTICLE.

PARADIGM.—Learn the paradigm of the *Article*. **272**; 78.

Inflect each of the nouns above given in combination with the form of the article appropriate to its gender, feminine or masculine; as,

nom. ἡ τιμή, *the honor*; gen. τῆς τιμῆς, *of the honor*, etc.
nom. ὁ λῃστής, *the robber*; gen. τοῦ λῃστοῦ, *of the robber*, etc.

Observe that the nominative forms of the article, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, are *proclitics*, like οὐ and εἰ. See page 17.

Write out one or more of the combined inflections of the article and noun.

POSITION.—Dependent genitives (except partitives and personal pronouns) stand *between the article and its noun;* as,

ἡ τῶν νεανιῶν ἅμαξα, the young men's wagon.

So, likewise, all expressions that have the force of an attributive adjective; as,

ἡ ἐκ τῆς κώμης ὁδός, the road out of the village.
See **666, a, b**; 142, note.

EXERCISE VI.

Translate.—1. Ἔλεγεν, ὅτι τοὺς λῃστὰς διώκοι. 2. *οἱ πολῖται οὐ διώξουσι τὸν λῃστήν.* 3. *τί λέγωμεν τῷ νεανίᾳ;* 4. *μὴ λέγωμεν τοῖς νεανίαις.* 5. *μὴ οἱ λῃσταὶ τὴν γέφυραν λύοιεν.* 6. *ἐὰν κελεύητε, πέμψομεν τὰς ἁμάξας.* 7. *εἰ κελεύοιτε, πέμποιμεν ἂν τὴν ἅμαξαν.* 8. *εἰ μὴ κελεύοις, οὐκ ἂν πέμποι τὰς θυσίας.* 9. *αἱ ἐκ τῆς κώμης ἅμαξαι ἔφερον*[1] *τοὺς τῆς χώρας νεανίας.* 10. *κελεύσομεν τοῖς πολίταις.*[2]

Translate into Greek.—1. They say, that they are pursuing the robber. 2. They said, that they were pursuing the two robbers. 3. You said, that the two citizens would pursue the robbers. 4. The citizens of the villages were breaking (loosing) the bridges. 5. Let us not send the wagons. 6. What am I to send to the young man? 7. May the robbers not pursue the citizens. 8. If they should not pursue, we would

[1] See VOCABULARY 1, p. 25. [2] 763, 764; 184, 1.

not break the bridge. 9. He will command the citizens[1] of the land. 10. If you tell (say to) the two citizens the road[2] out of the village, they will send the young men.

Vowel-Declension; o forms, called the Second Declension.

STEMS, ETC.—Learn the general rule for the *stems*, *nominative endings*, and *genders* of the *o* forms. **151**; 40.

ENDINGS.—Learn the *Table* of the case-endings, observing what cases have the same endings. **133** (see **154**); 41.

ACCENT.—The rules of accent given for the First Declension (page 19) apply in the Second Declension, except as to the genitive plural, which is accented like the genitive singular.

PARADIGMS.—Commit to memory the paradigms *ἄνθρωπος*, *man*, and *δῶρον*, *gift*, observing the changes of *accent* required by changes of *quantity* in the final syllables. **153**; 42.

Inflect the same in combination with the masculine and neuter article respectively; as,

nom. *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, gen. *τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*, etc.
" *τὸ δῶρον*, " *τοῦ δώρου*, etc.

---

[1] **763, 764**; 184, 1. [2] *τὴν ὁδόν*; see p. 23, top.

In like manner inflect, with the article, ὁ *θεός*, *the god*, ἡ *ὁδός*, *the way*, τὸ *ὅπλον*, *the weapon*. See **155**; 42, note.

Write out one or more of these forms, with the accent, marking the quantity of *a* short.

Exercise VII.

Translate.—1. Οἱ *θεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δῶρα πέμπουσιν.* 2. *τὸν λῃστὴν τοῖς ὅπλοις*[1] *διώξομεν.* 3. *τὰς ὁδοὺς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἔλεγες.*[2] 4. *τοῖς τῆς χώρας θεοῖς θύωμεν.* 5. *τί τῷ θεῷ θύσετε;* 6. *τί τῷ λῃστῇ τὴν ὁδὸν λέγωμεν;* 7. *ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ λῃσταὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῖς*[3] *ὅπλοις οὐ παίοιεν.* 8. *ἐὰν κελεύῃς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, τὸ δῶρον οὐ πέμψει.* 9. *εἰ μὴ κελεύοις τῷ νεανίᾳ, οὐκ ἂν τὰς ὁδοὺς τῷ πολίτῃ λέγοι.* 10. *οἱ θεοὶ τῷ λῃστῇ τὴν ὁδὸν μὴ λέγοιεν.* 11. *οἱ τῆς κώμης ἄνθρωποι δῶρα τοῖς τῆς χώρας θεοῖς ἔπεμπον.*

Translate into Greek.—1. The men were sending gifts to the gods. 2. Let us pursue the men of the village. 3. The robbers will strike the men with their[3] weapons. 4. They said, that the two robbers would strike the men. 5. What will you sacrifice to the god of the land? 6. May the gods tell (say to) the men[4] their[3] way. 7. If the gods do not tell the man his[3] way, he will not break the bridge. 8. If you should not tell the man the way, he would not send the wagon. 9. May the robbers not strike the

---

[1] **776**; 188. [2] *λέγω* = *to tell*. [3] **658**; 141, note 2. [4] **763, 764**; 184, 1.

citizens with their weapons. 10. Why are we to send gifts?

The Imperative and Infinitive Moods.

IMV.—The imperative, expressing *command*, etc., is used only in the *second* and *third* persons. As it refers to futurity, it has, like the subjunctive, no special form for the future tense. **873**; 252.

INF.—The only peculiarity of the Greek infinitive, which requires special notice here, is its use as a *verbal noun* in connection with the *neuter* article. In this use it corresponds with the use of the English verbal noun in *-ing*. **938, 959**; 258.

τὸ λύειν τὴν γέφυραν, *the breaking the bridge.*
τὸ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν, *the writing the letter.*

CONNECTING VOWELS.—The *connecting vowels* of the imperative and infinitive present and future are the same as those of the indicative in the same tenses, *o* before *ν*, elsewhere, *ε*.

ENDINGS.—Learn the *Table* of the endings of the imperative active. The ending of the present and future infinitive active is *-ειν*, contracted with a connecting *ε* to *ει*. **380, 381, 383, 2**; 116, 1, 117, 1.

NOT with the imperative is *μή*. **1019**; 283, 2.

NOT with the infinitive is *μή*, except in narration or indirect discourse, where the *οὐ* of direct discourse is generally retained. **1023, 1024**; 283, 3.

Paradigm of the Present Imperative, and Present and Future Infinitive, Ω conjugation.

Tense-stems, λῡ-, λῠσ-.

Imv. Sing.	2.	λῦ-ε *loose* (thou)
	3.	-έ-τω *let him loose*
Dual	2.	-ε-τον
	3.	έ-των
Plur.	2.	-ε-τε *loose* (ye)
	3.	έ-τωσαν, or
		ό-ντων
Inf. Pres.		λῠ́-ει-ν *to loose*
Fut.		λῠ́-σ-ει-ν *to intend to loose*

(314, 315; 96).

Observe the forms in which the lengthening of the final syllable draws the accent upon the penult.

Observe that, in λῦε, the shortening of the final syllable requires the long penult to take the circumflex.

Form each of the stems thus far given (διωκ-, θυ-, κελευ-, λεγ-, παι-, πεμπ-) in the present imperative and present and future infinitive. Inflect the imperative tenses thus formed according to the paradigm.

Write out one or more of the tenses thus formed.

VOCABULARY 1.

βλέπω, see:	impf.	*ἔβλεπον,*	fut.	*βλέψω.*
γράφω, write	"	*ἔγραφον*	"	*γράψω.*
φέρω, bring	"	*ἔφερον*	"	*οἴσω* (irreg).
ἄρχω, rule	"	*ἦρχον*	"	*ἄρξω.*
ἄγω, conduct	"	*ἦγον*	"	*ἄξω.*

Observe the TEMPORAL AUGMENT (instead of the syllabic ἐ-) in the imperfect (and aorist) tenses of verbs beginning with a short vowel. **354, 356, 357**; 100, 2, 103.

Inflect the verbs above given in the several moods and tenses, according to the paradigms thus far learned.

Write out one or more of them fully.

For the consonant changes in βλέψω for βλεπ-σω, γράψω for γραφ-σω, ἄρξω for ἀρχ-σω, ἄξω for ἀγ-σω, see **421 a**; 110, II.

VOCABULARY 2.

ἐπιστολή, *letter*, ἡ, like τιμή, Dec. 1.
λόγος, *word*, *story*, ὁ, like ἄνθρωπος, Dec. 2.
ἵππος, *horse*, ὁ, like ἄνθρωπος, Dec. 2.
εἰς, *into*, preposition with accusative, *proclitic*.
ἐκ, *out of* " " genitive, "
καί, *and*, conjunction.

Inflect each of the above nouns in combination with the proper form of the article.

Commit the foregoing vocabularies to memory.

Sections in the Exercises prefixed with an asterisk (*) *may be read or omitted, as preferred.*

EXERCISE VIII.

Translate.—1. Τῷ τῆς κώμης πολίτῃ γράψομεν ἐπιστολάς. 2. ἡ ὁδὸς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἦγεν. 3. ἐβλέπετε τοὺς ἵππους καὶ τὰς ἁμάξας. 4. ἄρξεις τῶν κωμῶν.[1] 5. τὸ ἄρχειν τῶν κωμῶν τιμὴν οἴσει τῷ πολίτῃ. 6. ἀγέτω τὸν ἵππον εἰς τὴν ἰκώμην. 7. διωκόντων τοὺς λῃστὰς τοῖς ἵπποις.[2] 8. λέγετε τὸν τοῦ νεανίου λόγον

[1] **741**; 171, 3. [2] **776**; 188, 1.

τοῖς πολίταις. 9. κέλευε τοὺς πολίτας μὴ λύειν τὰς γεφύρας. 10. γράφετε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πέμπειν τοὺς ἵππους. 11. βλέψετε τὴν ἐκ τῆς κώμης ὁδόν.

* 12. Ἐὰν τῆς χώρας ἄρχῃς, οἱ ἄνθρωποι δῶρα οἴσουσιν. 13. εἰ τῆς χώρας ἄρχοις, οἱ πολῖται δῶρα φέροιεν ἄν. 14. ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἄρχοιεν. 15. ἔλεγες, ὅτι τὸ ἄρχειν τῆς χώρας τιμὴν οὐ φέροι. 16. τί[3] γράφωμεν τὰς ἐπιστολάς; 17. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ βλέπουσιν. 18. κέλευε τὸν νεανίαν μὴ λύειν τὸν ἵππον.

Translate into Greek.—1. The road will conduct into the village. 2. Let the young men bring the letters. 3. You will rule the land.[1] 4. To rule the land will bring honor to the citizen. 5. Command the young man to write a letter. 6. Let him conduct the robbers out of the land. 7. We will tell the men the word of (the[4]) God. 8. (The) God will see the men. 9. Let (the) men bring gifts to (the) God. 10. We commanded to pursue the robber with the horses.[2] 11. Why did you write not to send the letters?

* 13. If we rule the land, we shall bring honor to the citizens. 14. If you should sacrifice, you would bring honor to the gods. 15. They said, that they did not see the wagon. 16. You said, that to send the gifts would bring honor to the men. 17. Let us not write the letters. 18. Let the young man write. 19. Command the man not to loose the horses.

---

[1] 741; 171, 3. [2] 776; 188, 1. [3] 719 c; 160, 2, note. [4] 660 b; 141, note 1.

V. ADJECTIVES.

The Vowel (or, First and Second) Declension.

Most of these have, like the article, *forms for each of the three genders*, and agree with the gender, number, and case of the connected noun. See **222**; 62, 1 and 2.

INFLECTION.—Inflect ἱκανός, *able, sufficient*, like ἀγαθός, **222**, or σοφός, 62, 3. Inflect πλούσιος, *rich*, like φίλιος, **222**, or ἄξιος, 62, 3.

In inflecting it is convenient to give the full form in the masculine of each case, and merely the endings for the other cases; thus:

nom. ἱκανός, -ή, -όν, gen. ἱκανοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ.

But *if the place of the accent changes*, the differently accented forms should be given in full.

Inflect the same adjectives, each in combination with a noun; as,

ἱκανὸς, or πλούσιος, ἄνθρωπος, *an able*, or *rich, man.*
ἱκανὴ, or πλουσία, τιμή, *sufficient*, or *rich, honor.*
ἱκανὸν, or πλούσιον, δῶρον, *a sufficient*, or *rich, gift.*

Observe that the rules already learned under the first declension of nouns determine whether the adjective of the first declension has ᾱ or η in the singular.

οὐ before a *rough* vowel becomes οὐχ; as, οὐχ ἱκανός, *unable, insufficient.* **88**; 13, 2.

COMPARISON.—These adjectives form the compara-

tive and superlative by adding to the masculine stem of the positive the endings,

-τερος, ᾱ-, -ον, for the comparative.
-τᾰτος, -η, -ον, for the superlative.

Before these endings final *o* of the stem becomes *ω*, if the preceding syllable is short; thus:

ἱκανώ-τερος, -τατος; *πλουσιώ-τερος, -τατος*; but, *μῶρος, foolish, μωρό-τερος, -τατος*. See **248, 249**; 71.

Inflect in combination,

πλουσιωτέρα θυσία, a richer sacrifice.
μωρότατος λῃστής, a most foolish robber.

Write out one of these combined inflections, with special attention to the accent.

Position.—The *position* of the adjective in connection with the article indicates whether the adjective is employed as an *attribute* or as a *predicate* of the noun. **666, 670**; 142, 1 and 3.

Attributive position: *ὁ πλούσιος ἄνθρωπος, the rich man.*

Predicative: *ὁ ἄνθρωπος πλούσιος*, or *πλούσιος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, the man* (who is) *rich.*

In like manner join *ἱκανός* with *ἡ τιμή*, and *μῶρος* with *ὁ λόγος*, both attributively and predicatively.

A tense of the verb *to be* (*εἰμί*) may often be supplied, when the adjective is in the *predicative* position; as,

ἱκανοὶ οἱ ἵπποι διώκειν, able (are) *the horses to pursue.*

An adjective preceded by the article is often used *substantively*, without a noun, especially in the plural. **621**; 139.

οἱ πλούσιοι, the rich. *οἱ μῶροι, fools.*
ὁ πλούσιος, the rich man.

For the sake of review, the following exercise upon adjectives is made up of sentences taken from preceding exercises.

EXERCISE IX.

Translate.—1. Λέγωμεν τῷ νεανίᾳ μώρῳ. 2. ἐὰν κελεύητε, θύσομεν τὰς θυσίας ἱκανωτάτας. 3. οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς μώροις ἀνθρώποις πλούσια δῶρα πέμπουσιν. 4. εἰ μὴ διώκοιεν, πέμποιμεν ἂν τὰ[1] δῶρα τὰ πλουσιώτατα. 5. τὸ ἄρχειν τῶν πλουσίων κωμῶν[2] τιμὴν ἔφερε τῷ πλουσίῳ πολίτῃ. 6. τὸ ἄρχειν τῶν πλουσίων[3] τιμὴν οὐκ οἴσει τοῖς μώροις. 7. ἱκαναὶ αἱ ἅμαξαι τὰ ὅπλα φέρειν. 8. ἱκανοὶ οἱ λῃσταὶ τοῖς[4] ὅπλοις[5] παίειν. 9. οὐχ ἱκανὸς ὁ μῶρος λέγειν τὴν ἐκ τῆς χώρας ὁδόν. 10. διωκόντων τοὺς λῃστὰς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις[6] ἱκανωτέροις. 11. τὸ γράφειν ἐπιστολὰς τιμὴν οὐ φέρει τοῖς μώροις.

Translate into Greek.—1. If we send rich gifts to the robbers, they will not pursue the foolish men. 2. To rule the land[1] (which is) richest will bring the honor (which is) most sufficient. 3. Sufficient (is)

---

[1] **668**; 142, 2, Rem.

[2] Compare the accent of the noun and its adjective. The rule for the accent of the gen. pl., Dec. 1, does not hold in the feminine of barytone adjectives in *-os*. **222 b**; 25, 2.

[3] **741**; 171, 3.

[4] **658**; 141, note 2.

[5] **776**; 188, 1.

[6] **774**; 188, 5.

the word of God. 4. Unable (is) the foolish man to write a letter. 5. May fools not rule the rich land. 6. The men (who were) ablest pursued the robbers. 7. You said, that you would send richer gifts to the citizens (who were) richest. 8. Most foolish (is) the story of the rich young men. 9. To send gifts to the rich will not bring honor to fools. 10. Let us command to pursue the robbers with the young men[1] (who are) ablest.

VI. PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns.—The *Demonstrative* Pronouns, οὗτος, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*, are construed like adjectives, and are inflected like adjectives of the first and second declension, except that the neuter singular, nominative and accusative, ends in **o**. So also the *intensive* pronoun αὐτός. **695**; 148.

Learn the paradigms. **265, 271, 272**; 79, 83.

With the Article.—A noun defined by the demonstrative pronoun requires the article in addition. But the article, so used, is not translated in English; as,

οὗτος ὁ λόγος, *this story.*
αὕτη ἡ κώμη, *this village.*
τοῦτο τὸ δῶρον, *this gift.*

[1] **774**; 188, 5.

Position.—The *demonstrative* pronoun must take the *predicative* position, that is, either before the article or after the noun; as, ἐκείνη ἡ ὁδός, or ἡ ὁδὸς ἐκείνη, *that way*. **673**; 142, 4.

But the meaning of the *intensive* pronoun, αὐτός, depends on *its position*, as attributive or predicative. **679, 680, 1**; 79, 2, 142, 4, note 6.

Attributive position: ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος, *the same story*.

Predicative position: αὐτὸς ὁ λόγος, *the very story*; or, ὁ λόγος αὐτός, *the story itself*.

Observe that the breathing and accent distinguish
αὕτη, fem. sing. of οὗτος, from
αὐτή " " " αὐτός.

Person.—αὐτός, *without the article*, in the genitive, dative, and accusative, is used as the pronoun of the third person, *his, him, her, it*. In the nominative it is intensive. **682, 680, 2**; 145, 1 and 2.

λέγει αὐτῷ, *he says to him*, or, *tells him*.
αὐτὸς λέγει, *he himself says*.

Exercise X.

Translate.—1. Πέμπετε αὐτῷ τούτους τοὺς ἵππους καὶ τὰς ἁμάξας ἐκείνας. 2. αὕτη ἡ ἐπιστολὴ οὐχ ἱκανὴ[1] αὐτῷ.[2] 3. αὐτὸς ἔλεγεν, ὅτι τὰ δῶρα αὐτοῦ εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν κώμην πέμψοι. 4. αὐτοὺς τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔβλεπον. 5. μωρότατος[1] ὁ λόγος οὗτος. 6. τούτῳ τῷ ὅπλῳ παιέτω αὐτόν. 7. οἱ μῶροι ἐκεῖνοι ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔφερον.

[1] *is*, omitted. [2] **767**; 184, 3.

Translate into Greek.—1. They were telling this young man not to loose their horses. 2. The same road conducted these citizens and those robbers. 3. You wrote, that the gods themselves ruled that land. 4. He himself will pursue with the men[1] (who are) ablest. 5. Their gifts will bring[2] them honor. 6. Let us tell the man (who is) very foolish not to write letters. 7. They themselves said, that they would send the same wagons.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.—Learn the paradigms of *ἐγώ*, *I*, and *σύ*, *you* (*thou*). **261**; 79.

In Greek, as in Latin, the nominative of these pronouns is seldom used except for emphasis or distinction.

The personal endings of the verb, being in their origin pronouns, sufficiently denote the person of the subject.

POSITION.—The genitive of the *personal* pronoun must take the *predicative* position. The genitive of other pronouns (except when partitive) must take the attributive position. **673 b**; 142, 4, note 3.

ὑμῶν ἡ κώμη, or *ἡ κώμη ὑμῶν*, *your village.*
αὐτοῦ τὸ δῶρον, or *τὸ δῶρον αὐτοῦ*, *his gift.*
τὸ ἐκείνου δῶρον, *that man's gift.*

The forms *ἐμοῦ*, *ἐμοί*, *ἐμέ*, are *emphatic*; *μοῦ*, *μοί*, *μέ*, are *unemphatic*:

γράφει ἐπιστολὴν ἐμοί, *he writes a letter to* ME.
γράφει ἐπιστολήν μοι, *he writes a letter to me.*

---

[1] **774**; 188, 5. [2] **604**; 135, 2.

ACCENT.—Observe that in Greek, as in English, the unemphatic personal pronoun loses its accent, and the accent is on the preceding word.

Write me a letter, γράφε μοι ἐπιστολήν. The *me* and the μοι are alike unaccented.

Such a word is called an *enclitic*, from its *leaning on* the word before it.

Learn the rules for enclitic accent. **113 a, 115, 116, 119 a**; 27, 1, 28, 1, 2, 3.

The forms σοῦ, σοί, σέ, are thus distinguished by the accent, or by the loss of it, according as they are emphatic or not emphatic. **119 b**; 28, note 1.

γράφει σοι ἐπιστολήν, *he writes you a letter.*
γράφει σοὶ ἐπιστολήν, *he writes* YOU *a letter.*

MODELS.—*tell me*, λέγε μοι; *write us*, γράφε ἡμῖν.
our letters, αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ ἡμῶν, or ἡμῶν αἱ ἐπιστολαί.
your gift, τὸ δῶρόν σου, or σοῦ τὸ δῶρον.
his horse, ὁ ἵππος αὐτοῦ, or αὐτοῦ ὁ ἵππος.
their story, ὁ λόγος αὐτῶν, or αὐτῶν ὁ λόγος.
I mean you, σὲ λέγω.

ἀλλά, conjunction, *but.*

EXERCISE XI.

Translate.—1. Ἱκαναί μοι αὗται αἱ τιμαί. 2. αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς εἰς τὴν χώραν πλουσιωτέραν ἄξει σε. 3. αὐτὴ ἡ ὁδὸς ἄξει ὑμᾶς. 4. τὸ τὴν γέφυραν ταύτην λύειν οὐκ οἴσει τιμήν σοι. 5. τὰ αὐτὰ δῶρα πεμπόντων ἡμῖν. 6. οὐ λέγουσιν ἐμὲ, ἀλλὰ σὲ λέγουσιν. 7. οὐκ ἐγὼ, ἀλλὰ

σὺ διώξεις αὐτούς. 8. *λέγε μοι τὴν εἰς τὴν χώραν σου ὁδόν.* 9. *τῷ αὐτῷ ὅπλῳ παίσει ἐμὲ καὶ σέ.* 10. *αὐτός μοι ἔλεγε τὴν ὁδόν.*

Translate into Greek.—1. If *I* should command, the young men would strike you. 2. Will *you* tell me the road out of your village? 3. They sent the same gifts to you and to us. 4. He did not mean *me*, but he meant *you*. 5. Sufficient (is) the same weapon for you and for me. 6. You said, that the road itself would conduct me into the village. 7. He himself wrote me this letter. 8. Send me the young man himself. 9. They themselves will see that the rich rule our land. 10. We sent your letters to the man himself.

The First Aorist Indicative Active.

SIGNIFICATION.—The word *aorist* (*ἀόριστος*) signifies *indefinite*. The aorist tense is the tense of *indefinite past time*.

The Latin has but one form to express indefinite past time and completed action. *Solvi* may mean either, *I loosed*, or, *I have loosed*. The Greek has a special form for each of these.

ἔλῡσα, aorist = *solvi*, perfect indefinite, *I loosed*.
λέλῡκα, perfect = *solvi*, perfect definite, *I have loosed*.

Distinguish carefully the meanings of the imperfect and the aorist. *ἔλυον*, *impf.*, means *I was loosing*, as a process; or, *I loosed* once and again, repeatedly.

ἔλυσα, aor., means simply, *I loosed*, as a momentary or single act. **829, 830, 836**; 200, note 5.

ELEMENTS.—The first aorist indicative has the same *augment* and *endings* as the *imperfect*, omitting the ending of the first person singular. It has the same *tense-sign* as the *future*, *σ*. Its characteristic *connecting vowel* is *α*. For the *stem*, and its *consonant changes*, see **428, 429**; 110, III.

ACCENT.—The first aorist *infinitive* accents the *penult*, which, if long, must take the circumflex. Elsewhere, the accent follows the general rule. **386**; 26.

Observe the elements of the aorist forms as separated by hyphens in the paradigm below. Observe that only the indicative has the augment.

Paradigm of the First Aorist Active, Ω conjugation.

See Remarks on the signification, below.

Tense-stem, λῡσα-.

Ind.			Subj.		
S.	1.	ἔ-λυ-σ-α	S.	1.	λύ-σ-ω
	2.	-α-ς		2.	-ῃς
	3.	-ε		3.	-ῃ
D.	2.	-α-τον	D.	2.	-η-τον
	3.	-ά-την		3.	-η-τον
P.	1.	-α-μεν	P.	1.	-ω-μεν
	2.	-α-τε		2.	-η-τε
	3.	-α-ν		3.	-ω-σι

Opt. S. 1.	λύ-σ-αι-μι	Imv. S. 1.	——
2.	-αι-ς, or -ει-α-ς	2.	λῦ-σ-ον
3.	-αι, or -ει-ε	3.	-ά-τω
D. 2.	-αι-τον	D. 2.	-α-τον
3.	-αί-την	3.	-ά-των
P. 1.	-αι-μεν	P. 1.	——
2.	-αι-τε	2.	-α-τε
3.	-αιε-ν, or ει-α-ν.	3.	-ά-τωσαν, or, -ά-ντων.
Inf. λῦ-σ-αι.			(316; 96.)

Remarks on the Forms.—The subjunctive aorist differs from the subjunctive present only by the insertion of the tense-sign σ.

The aorist vowel, α, joins with the optative sign, ι, to make the diphthong, αι instead of the οι of the present.

The longer optative forms in αι are the common forms in Attic Greek.

The optative 3d sing. λύσαι is distinguished by its accent from the infinitive λῦσαι. 389, 390; 22, note 1; 26, note 3 (1).

The ν of the 2d sing. imv. is not a *personal* ending, but a *euphonic* ending.

Remarks on the Signification.—Review here what has been learned on pages 15–17 of the uses of the subjunctive and optative.

To this now add, that the general distinction in these moods, between the present and the aorist, is this: the present is used of *action continued or repeated*, the aorist of a *momentary or single act*, according to the idea which the speaker or writer wishes to express.

Thus, with the present tense:

ἐὰν θύῃ, *if he be sacrificing*, or *if he sacrifice* habitually.

εἰ θύοι, *if he should be sacrificing*, or *sacrifice* habitually.

θῦε, sacrifice,
κέλευε θύειν, command to sacrifice, } as a rule, or habit.

But, changing the present to the aorist:

ἐὰν θύσῃ, if he sacrifice,
εἰ θύσειε, if he should sacrifice,
θῦσον, sacrifice,
κέλευσον θῦσαι, command to sacrifice, } as a simple fact, or in a given instance.

Make these distinctions thoroughly familiar.

The optative and infinitive, when used in quoting a speaker or writer, must use the same *tense* that the person quoted used; as,

θύω, I am sacrificing, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι *θύοι, he said* (or *was saying*), *that he was sacrificing.*

ἔθυον, I was sacrificing, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι *ἔθυεν,* rarely *θύοι, he said* (or *was saying*), *that he was sacrificing.*

θύσω, I shall sacrifice, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι *θύσοι, he said, that he would sacrifice.*

ἔθυσα, I sacrificed, ἔλεγεν, ὅτι *θύσειεν, he said, that he had sacrificed.*

οἱ πολῖται θύουσιν, θύσουσιν, ἔθυσαν, the citizens are sacrificing, will sacrifice, sacrificed.

ἔλεγε, *τοὺς πολίτας θύειν, θύσειν, θῦσαι, he said, that the citizens were sacrificing, would sacrifice, had sacrificed.*

For the infinitive with λέγω, see **946 b**; 260, 2, note 1.

In *prohibitions*, with μή, instead of the aorist imperative use the aorist *subjunctive* in the 2d and 3d sing. when a momentary or single act is forbidden. **874 a**; 254.

μὴ παίσῃς (not *μὴ παῖσον*) *τὸν ἄνθρωπον, do not strike the man.*

Form the first aorist active of the verb-stems already learned, observing that by the addition of σ the same consonant changes occur as in the future. **429**; 110, III.

Inflect all the aorists, thus formed, according to the paradigm.

Write out one of them in full, distinguishing by hyphens the several elements of each form.

Peculiarities. — *φέρω*, aor. *ἤνεγκα*. **438**; 100, note 4.

ἄρχω, *I rule*, aor. *ἦρξα*, *I attained rule*. **841**; 200, note 5, b.

ἦξα, aor. of *ἄγω*, is rarely used.

Exercise XII.

Translate.—1. Πέμψατέ μοι τὰ δῶρα πλουσιώτατα. 2. μὴ πέμψητε ἡμῖν τοὺς ἵππους ὑμῶν. 3. αὐτοὶ ἔθυσαν τῷ αὐτῷ θεῷ. 4. μὴ τοῖς πλουσίοις δῶρα πέμψῃς. 5. οἱ θεοὶ αὐτοὶ λέξειαν αὐτῷ τὴν εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην ὁδόν. 6. εἰ τῆς χώρας ἄρξαιμεν, τοῖς θεοῖς ἂν θύσαιμεν. 7. ἐκελεύσαμεν αὐτὸν μὴ παῖσαι τοὺς ἵππους. 8. γράψον τοῖς τῆς κώμης πολίταις μὴ λῦσαι τὴν γέφυραν.

* 9. Οὐκ ἐμὲ ἔβλεψαν, ἀλλὰ σέ. 10. μὴ γράφε ἡμῖν. 11. μὴ γράψῃς ἐμοί. 12. οἱ τῆς χώρας ταύτης νεανίαι ἤνεγκαν τὰ[1] δῶρα τὰ πλουσιώτερα. 13. τὸ γράψαι ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν μώραν οὐκ οἴσει σοι τιμήν. 14. γραψάτω τοὺς νεανίας[2] σου τὸν λῃστὴν διώκειν—διώξειν—διῶξαι. 15. ἐὰν δῶρα ἡμῖν πέμψητε, λέξομεν ὑμῖν τὴν ἐκ τῆς χώρας ὁδόν. 16. ἔλεξαν, ὅτι τὰς ἁμάξας πέμποιεν—πέμψοιεν—πέμψειαν.

---

[1] **668**; 142, 2, Rem.

[2] **939**; 134, 2.

Translate into Greek.—1. Not to me, but to you he wrote this letter. 2. Command the young man[1] to bring me[1] that letter. 3. They said, that they themselves had told the young man[1] the way into the village. 4. May the gods themselves send us[1] richer gifts. 5. Do not command me to write a letter to this man (who is) foolish. 6. Let us not tell this man the way. 7. They wrote to us, that they had seen your land. 8. We sent the same gifts to you and to them.

* 9. Write to them, not to send the same horses. 10. He himself saw the same village. 11. If we should command him to write a letter, what would he say? 12. May they attain rule of the land (which is) richest. 13. They wrote to us, that the robbers had broken the bridge. 14. We said, that we had seen the man himself. 15. If you strike the man, God will see (it). 16. Do not send us out of the land. 17. He said, that he had commanded—would command—you to send our weapons.

The First Perfect and Pluperfect Active.

The perfect tense is more common in the indicative than in the other moods. The pluperfect, like the imperfect, is used only in the indicative.

ELEMENTS.—For the *stem*, see **446**; 110, IV, b. The *tense-sign* is **κ**; the *characteristic vowels*, perfect,

[1] **763, 764, 1**; 184, 1.

a, pluperfect, *η*, or *ει*; the personal endings, perfect, primary; pluperfect, secondary. **301**, **376**; 90, 2, 112, 2.

For the reduplication and augment, see **363**, **364**, **367**, **358**; 101, 1, 3, 4.

For the signification of these tenses, see **847**; 200.

Paradigm of the First Perfect and Pluperfect, Indicative and Infinitive, Ω conjugation.

Tense-stem, λελῠ́κα-.

Ind. Pf. S.	1.	λέ-λυ-κ-*α*	Plpf. S.	1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-*η*, -*ει-ν*
	2.	-*α-ς*		2.	-*η-ς*, -*ει-ς*
	3.	-*ε*		3.	-*ει*
D.	2.	-*α-τον*	D.	2.	-*ει-τον*
	3.	-*α-τον*		3.	-*εί-την*
P.	1.	-*α-μεν*	P.	1.	-*ει-μεν*
	2.	-*α-τε*		2.	-*ει-τε*
	3.	-*ᾱ-σι* (for -*α-νσι*)		3.	-*ε-σαν*

Inf. Pf. λε-λυ-κ-*έ-ναι* (**317**; 96).

Observe that the form *ᾱσι* lengthens the connecting vowel to compensate for dropping *ν* (so present λύ*ουσι* for λύ*ονσι*). Also, that the accent stands as far from the endings as the quantity of the final syllable permits, except in the infinitive. See **386**, **389**; 26.

For the paradigm of the rare subjunctive and optative perfect, see **317**; 96.

Form and inflect, in like manner, the perfect and pluperfect tenses from the stems *θυ-*, *κελευ-*, *παυ-*.

Observe that τέθῦκα is for θέθῦκα. **73 a**; 17, 2.

For the perfects βέβλεφα (for βέβλεπ-κα) and πέπομφα (for πέπεμπ-κα), see **452**; 110, IV, b. So γέγραφα (for γέγραφ-κα), and ἦρχα (for ἦρχ-κα).

[It will be observed that these aspirated forms, in which the tense sign κ disappears, are treated by Goodwin as *first* perfects, but by Hadley and Allen as *second* perfects, i. e., perfects without the tense sign.]

Peculiarities.—φέρω has for perfect ἐνήνοχα, from the stem ἐνεκ-, whence aorist, ἤνεγκα. **368**; 102.

λέγω has for perfect εἴρηκα, stem ῥε. **366**; 101, note.

Observe how the short α, ε, and ο are interchanged. Thus, from πεμπ- is formed πέπομφα; from ἐνεκ-, ἐνήνοχα; and in the 3d sing. of the perf. and aor. ε takes the place of the characteristic α.

MODEL.—*οἱ πολῖται τεθύκασιν, the citizens have sacrificed.* *ἔλεγε τοὺς πολίτας τεθυκέναι, he said that the citizens had already sacrificed*: θῦσαι would mean, simply, *had sacrificed.* Compare the last example of quotation above given under the aorist.

EXERCISE XIII.

Translate.—1. Αὐτοῖς ἱκανὰ τὰ δῶρα πεπόμφατε. 2. ἐμοὶ οὐ σοὶ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γεγράφασιν. 3. ἐκεκελεύκεσαν αὐτὸν μὴ θῦσαι τῷ θεῷ. 4. βέβλεφε τὸν ἵππον σου. 5. ἔγραψεν ἡμᾶς[1] τὰ ὅπλα πεπομφέναι.

[1] It would be equally good Greek to say ἔγραψεν, ὅτι τὰ ὅπλα πεπόμφαμεν, or πεπόμφοιμεν. **932, 2**; **939**; **946**; 243; 134, 2; 260, 2.

6. ἐνήνοχάς μοι τὰ δῶρα τὰ ἱκανώτατα. 7. αὐτοὶ εἰρήκασιν. 8. χωρῶν πλουσιωτάτων ἦρχας. 9. τὸ ἄρξαι ταύτης τῆς χώρας πλουσίας ἐνήνοχέ μοι τιμήν. 10. τὸν ἐκ τῆς κώμης νεανίαν τῷ ὅπλῳ ἐπεπαίκεις. 11. ἐγεγράφειμεν αὐτῷ μὴ παῖσαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον. 12. τί γεγράφατε; 13. τί εἰρήκει αὐτός;

Translate into Greek.—1. What has he said to you? 2. He said, that you[1] had already seen that rich citizen. 3. They had written to us that the citizens[1] had already sent sufficient weapons. 4. They have brought these sacrifices to the gods. 5. Do not write to them, that we[1] have already sacrificed. 6. To have already written this letter has brought the same honor to you and to me. 7. He had written, that the citizens[1] were sending — would send—had sent—had already sent—the men (who were) ablest. 8. We had not sent our weapons, but we had commanded our young men to send (them). 9. What has he himself sacrificed to the gods?

Nouns of the Consonant or Third Declension.

What nouns are included in the Third Declension? **163**; 45.

ENDINGS.—Learn the *Table* of the case-endings. **133**; 45, 2.

GENDER.—Learn the general rules for *gender*. **164**; 58.

[1] Give both constructions, as indicated in note 1, page 42.

Review the classification of the consonants. **27**; 5, 6.

PARADIGMS.—Commit to memory the following paradigms:

1. ὁ φύλαξ, *watchman.* **174**; 50, I.

Observe that σ with the final palatal of the stem forms ξ.

2. ἡ ἐλπίς, *hope.* **176**: 50, I.

Observe that the final lingual of the stem drops before σ. **54**; 16, 2.

3. τὸ σῶμα, *body.* **181**; 50, II.

Observe the dropping of the stem lingual before σ, also in the nominative. **85**; 7.

4. ὁ δαίμων, *divinity.* **184**; 50, I.

Compare dat. pl. δαίμοσι, and γέρουσι (from γέρων, **176**) —G. λέουσι (from λέων)—and see **57**; 16, 6, n. 1 and 2.

5. τὸ γένος, *race, stock.* **191**; 52, 2.

Observe the variation of ες to ος in the nominative, and the contraction of vowels resulting from the dropping of the final ς of the stem. For the σ in the dative, see **62**; 16, 4, note.

6. ἡ πόλις, *city.* **201, 203**; 53, 1, and note 2.

Observe the variation of ι with ε, the gen. sing. -ως, and the contracted dat. sing. and nom. and acc. pl.

7. ὁ βασιλεύς, *king.* **206**; 53, 3.

Observe the cases in which final υ of the stem is lost, also the gen. sing. -ως, and the contracted dat. sing. and nom. pl.

8. ὁ πατήρ, *father.* **189**; 57, 1.

ὁ ἀνήρ, *man.* **189**; 57, 2.

See the Grammar for the consonant and vowel changes. ἀνήρ is distinguished from ἄνθρωπος as the Latin *vir* from *homo.*

Inflect like the foregoing: (1) ἡ κλῖμαξ, *ladder*; (2) ἡ ἀσπίς, *shield*; (3) τὸ χρῆμα, *thing*; (4) ὁ ἡγεμών, *leader*; (5) τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*; (6) ἡ δύναμις, *power*; (7) ὁ ἱππεύς, *horseman*; (8) ἡ μήτηρ, *mother* —observing the consonant and vowel changes as in the paradigms.

EXERCISE XIV.

Translate.—1. Οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἄνδρας ἔπεμψαν ἱκανοὺς ταῦτα τὰ χρήματα φέρειν.[1] 2. τῷ ἱππεῖ ἔλεξαν τὴν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὁδόν. 3. τὰ σώματα ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἠνέγκαμεν. 4. τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως δύναμιν ἐβλέψατε. 5. κέλευσον τοὺς φύλακας τὰς ἀσπίδας φέρειν. 6. ἐβεβλέφει τὴν τῆς μητρός σου ἐπιστολήν. 7. αὐτὸς γέγραφε τῷ πατρί μου, μὴ πέμψαι τὰ ὅπλα τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 8. μῶραι αἱ ἐλπίδες ὑμῶν. 9. βλέπετε τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη.

Translate into Greek.—1. Tell me the story of the watchmen. 2. The watchmen have already told the leader a most foolish story. 3. They had sent wagons sufficient to carry the shields. 4. Why did you not see the force of the king? 5. Sufficient (are) the same walls for you and for us. 6. These ladders (are) not sufficient. 7. They said, that they would send these things to my mother. 8. The leaders wrote to the king that[2] the horsemen would pursue these men. 9. They ruled the richest cities.

---

[1] 952; 261.

[2] Translate both by ὅτι, and by the accusative with the infinitive.

Adjectives of the Consonant or Third Declension.

Adjective stems in -ν, -ες, -ν, and -ντ, are inflected in the *masculine and neuter* according to the *third* declension. Their *feminine* forms follow the *first* declension.

PARADIGMS.—Commit to memory the following paradigms:

1. ἡδύς, *sweet*, **229**; like G. γλυκύς, *sweet*, 67, 2.

Observe the vowel changes, according as the ε or υ of the original ευ is retained. Observe also the contracted forms.

2. ἀληθής, *true*, 66; like εὐγενής, *well-born*, **230**.

Compare the inflection of the same stem in the noun γένος, already learned.

3. εὐδαίμων, *fortunate*. **235**; 66.

Compare the inflection of the same stem in the noun δαίμων, above. Notice the *recessive* accent of the neuter.

4. πᾶς, *all*. **240**; 67.

Observe the dropping of ντ before σ in πᾶσα, πᾶσι. **56**; 16, 6, note 1. Observe the *shifting of the accent* in the gen. and dat. sing. In noun stems of *one syllable* this takes place in *all numbers*. **172**; 25, 3.

5. μείζων, *greater*, **236**; like G. ἡδίων, *sweeter*, 72, 2.

Inflect like the foregoing paradigms: (1) ταχύς, *swift*; (2) πλήρης, *full*; (3) σώφρων, *discreet*; (5) πλείων, *more*. Also μέγας, *great*, and πολύς, *much*. **247**; 70.

COMPARISON.—Forms like μείζων belong to a form of comparison less common than that in -τερος and

-τατος, and followed by some adjectives in *-υς* and *-ρος*, which change those endings to *-ίων*, neut. *-ιον*, for the comparative, and *-ιστος*, *-η*, *-ον*, for the superlative. For other endings see **251 a**; 71, note 4.

μείζων, comparative of *μέγας*, is for *μεγ-ίων*.

Compare *ταχύς*, *θάσσων* (for *ταχ-ίων*), *τάχιστος*, *swift.*
αἰσχρός, *αἰσχίων*, *αἴσχιστος*, *base.*
μέγας, *μείζων*, *μέγιστος*, *great.*
πολύς, *πλείων* or *πλέων*, *πλεῖστος*, *much.*

For *σσ* the Attic Greek uses *ττ*; thus, *θάττων*.

Position.—*πᾶς* without the article is *every*; with the article, *all*; and commonly requires the predicative position. *μέσος*, *-η*, *-ον*, *middle*, takes the predicative position to signify the middle *of* anything. See **671**, **672**; 142, 4, notes 4 and 5.

Phrases.—*τὴν ταχίστην*, *the quickest way*; *ὁδόν* omitted.
τὰ ἡμῶν, *our things*; *χρήματα* omitted.
οἱ πολλοί, *the multitude, the majority.*
τὸ πολύ, *most*, i. e., *the large* part of.
ὁ πατήρ μου, *my father.*
ἀληθῆ λέγειν, *to speak the truth* (true things).
ἐλπίδας λέγειν, *to speak hopefully* (hopes).

Exercise XV.

Translate.—1. *Διώξατε τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἐκεῖνον καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἱππέας αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως χώραν*

τὴν ταχίστην.[1] 2. μὴ γράψῃς τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλὰ πέμψον πάντα τὰ αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν. 3. οἱ σώφρονες ἡγεμόνες ἐπεπόμφεσαν μείζω δύναμιν εἰς μέσην τὴν πόλιν. 4. αὐτὸς ἐγεγράφει τῷ πατρί μου αἰσχίστην ἐπιστολήν. 5. ἐβεβλέφει ἁμάξας πλήρεις κλιμάκων καὶ ἀνδρῶν. 6. τὸ βεβλεφέναι τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη μεγάλα πλείστην ἐλπίδα σοι οἴσει. 7. λόγον[2] ἀληθέστερόν μοι λεξάντων. 8. πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἐλπίδας ἔλεγεν. 9. πᾶσαι αἱ ἅμαξαι ἀσπίδας ἐκ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ἤνεγκαν. 10. οἱ θεοὶ ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας εὐδαιμονεστέρους πέμψειαν. 11. τί πλείους ἐπιστολάς μοι οὐκ ἔγραψας;

Translate into Greek.—1. Why should[3] we write you more letters? 2. The king has commanded this discreet horseman to conduct your father into the city the quickest way. 3. God sees every man. 4. They had seen the great walls of that most fortunate city. 5. The multitude have not seen the great king. 6. The discreet leaders had sent wagons full of shields into the middle of the great city. 7. All the young men will write discreet letters to their fathers and mothers. 8. Let the greatest king sacrifice to the great gods. 9. We have sent all our things into the center (middle) of the city.

VII. PARTICIPLES.

USE, ETC.—For the general use and signification, see **965, 967, 968, 969**; 275, 276, 1, 277.

---

[1] **719 a**; 160, 2. [2] **715 a**; 159. [3] **866, 3**; 256.

STEMS.—Participle-stems, in the tenses thus far learned, add *ντ* (with a connecting *ο* or *α*), pf. *στ*, to the tense-stem. **241, 244**; 117, 2, and note.

ACCENT.—The *perfect active* participle is *oxytone*. The present, future, and first aorist participles have *recessive* accent. In inflection, the accent of participles follows the rule for that of *nouns*. **128**; 25, 1.

TENSE.—The tenses of the participle *denote time relatively* to that of the verb they depend on. **856**; 204.

PARADIGMS.—Learn the *paradigms*,

λύων, *loosing*, and λελυκώς, *having loosed*. **242, 244**; 68.

Like λύων inflect λύσων, fut. *intending to loose*.

Like πᾶς, **240**, or, G. ἱστάς, 68, inflect λύσας, 1 aor. *having loosed*.

Observe, however, that the accent, as in the nominative, falls on the υ, or as near it as the quantity of the ultima will permit. The vocative sing. is λύσᾱς, and the neuter is λῦσᾰ́ν.

Observe that ᾰ occurs in the feminine singular, nom. acc. and voc., according to **139 a**; 87, 2, notes 2 and 3.

What is the present participle of θύω? the future of φέρω? the first aorist of βλέπω? the first perfect of γράφω?

Inflect each of these four according to the paradigm, giving in each instance the participle stem.

Remember that the distinction between the aorist and perfect in their signification is that between *indefinite past time*, and *completed action*. λύσας and λελυκώς both signify *having*

loosed, but λελυκώς means that the loosing is *complete—having already loosed.*

SYNOPSIS.—The full *synopsis* of the several verb systems thus far learned may now be given in each tense. **313**; 95.

Model.—Present system, ind. pres. λύω, impf. ἔλυον, subj. λύω, opt. λύοιμι, imv. λῦε, inf. λύειν, pt. λύων.

WITH THE ARTICLE.—The participle with the article is often used in Greek where *a relative clause* is used in English. **966**, and examples under **856**; 276, 2.

MODELS.—*οἱ βλέποντες, those who see.*
οἱ βλέψοντες, those who will see.
οἱ βλέψαντες, those who saw.
οἱ βεβλεφότες, those who have seen.

But where the idea expressed by the participle is to be *asserted*, as a fact, the relative clause must be used instead.

WITH οὐ AND μή.—οὐ with the participle expresses a *fact.*

μή with the participle expresses a *supposition.* **1025**; 283, 4.

ὁ οὐ γράφων, = one who *actually* does not write.

ὁ μὴ γράφων, = one who by *supposition* does not write.

EXERCISE XVI.

Translate.—1. Βλέψαντες τὴν τοῦ ἡγεμόνος δύναμιν ἔγραψαν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 2. πεπόμφαμεν τοὺς ἱππέας λύσοντας τὴν γέφυραν. 3. ἦγον εἰς τὴν πόλιν τοὺς βεβλεφότας τὸν βασιλέα. 4. οἱ τῆς πόλεως ἄρχοντες ἐλπίδας

μεγάλας ἔλεγον. 5. *ἄξουσιν ἁμάξας ὅπλα φερούσας.* 6. *πᾶσι τοῖς ἡμῖν γεγραφόσιν ἡμεῖς γράψομεν.* 7. *οἱ θεοὶ τοὺς οὐ θύοντας βλέπουσιν.* 8. *τοῖς μὴ θύουσιν οἱ θεοὶ τιμὴν οὐκ οἴσουσιν.*

Translate into Greek.—1. Those who sacrifice do not see the gods. 2. We have already written letters to those who rule your city. 3. The watchmen brought into the city those who had already broken the bridge. 4. What have you said to those who struck your father? 5. They had seen the young men writing letters to their mothers. 6. The young men were leading horses carrying (which carried) our things. 7. Command those who intend to pursue the man not to strike him.

The Irregular Verbs εἰμί and φημί.

PARADIGMS.—Learn the paradigms. **478** with **479**, **481**; 127, I, IV.

Inflect the participle *ὤν*, like *λύων*.

Observe, that the future, *ἔσομαι*, has the endings of the *middle voice*, for which see following lessons.

Observe, that, in the participle *ὤν*, the stem *ἐς* has disappeared, and only the connecting vowel and ending remain.

For *εἰμί* as *copula*, see **596**; 133, note 1.

AUXILIARY.—For the use of *εἰμί* in *compound forms* of the perfect, see **457**; 118, 2, 4. So in Latin the verb *sum*.

ACCENT.—For *εἰμί* and *φημί* as *enclitics*, see **480**, **481 a**; 27, 3.

CONSTRUCTION.—For εἰμι with *genitive* and *dative*, see **732**; 169; **768**; 184, 4.

For φημί, with the infinitive, see **946 b**; 260, 2, note 1.

Phrases.—οὐ φημι, *I deny, I say — not;* Latin, *nego.*

οὐκ ἔστι, *it is not possible:* οὐκ ἦν, *it was not possible.*

OMISSION.—ἐστί and εἰσί, used copulatively, are often omitted. So *est* and *sunt* in Latin; as, ταῦτ' οὐχ ἱκανά, *this is* (*these things are*) *not sufficient:* ἐστίν omitted.

This has been already anticipated in examples of the predicative position of adjectives. Observe the *elision* in ταῦτα.

Inflect the perfect subjunctive and optative in the forms compounded of the perfect participle and εἰμί, thus:

Subj. λελυκὼς ὦ, ᾖς, etc.: dual λελυκότε ἦτον, etc.

Opt. λελυκὼς εἴην, εἴης, etc.

Thus inflect εἰρηκὼς ὦ, εἴην.

γεγραφὼς ὦ, εἴην.

The *neuter* plural takes a *singular verb.* **604**; 135, 2.

The *predicate* noun takes *no article.* **669**; 141, note 8.

EXERCISE XVII.

Translate.—1. Τοὺς ἄνδρας αὐτοὺς ἔφη εὐδαίμονας εἶναι. 2. ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ τῆς πόλεως ἱππεῖς πλεῖστοι

εἴησαν. 3. *τὴν πόλιν σοῦ*[1] *φησι πλήρη χρημάτων ἔσεσθαι.* 4. *ἔλεξαν, ὅτι οἱ ἡγεμόνες εὐδαιμονέστεροι ἔσοιντο.* 5. *τί τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν ἔσται, ἐὰν τὰς ἀσπίδας πέμψωσιν;* 6. *αὐτοί φασιν γράφειν*[2] *— γράψειν — γεγραφέναι.* 7. *ἐλέγομεν, ὅτι γράφοιεν — γράψοιεν — γεγραφότες εἴησαν.* 8. *οὐκ ἔστι τοὺς μὴ θύοντας εἶναι εὐδαίμονας.* 9. *οὐκ ἦν τὸν πατέρα*[3] *μου, οὐκ ὄντα πλούσιον, ἄρξαι τῆς πόλεως.* 10. *οἱ πολλοὶ ἱππεῖς ἦσαν.* 11. *εἰρήκει, ὅτι οἱ πλούσιοι ἡγεμόνες ἔσοιντο.* 12. *πολλαὶ ἐλπίδες ἐμοί εἰσιν.* 13. *ταῦτα μοῦ*[4] *ἐστιν.*

* 14. *Τὸ λύειν τὴν γέφυραν αἰσχρόν.*[5] 15. *οὐ σώφρονες οἱ πολλοί.* 16. *τὸ πολὺ τοῦ τείχους*[6] *πλῆρες ἦν ὅπλων.* 17. *οὐκ ἦν τὰ ὑμῶν, πλεῖστα ὄντα, πέμπειν τὴν ταχίστην.*[7] 18. *οὐκ ἔφη τὰς ἐλπίδας σου μεγάλας εἶναι.* 19. *οὗ φησι τὴν τιμὴν ἱκανὴν ἔσεσθαι.* 20. *ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀληθῆ.* 21. *οἱ μῶροι ἀληθῆ λέγουσιν.* 22. *εἰ ὁ λόγος σου ἀληθέστερος εἴη, τιμὴν πλείω σοι ἂν φέροι.*

Translate into Greek.—1. The multitude are not rich. 2. If those who rule the city should be more discreet, they would be more fortunate. 3. If your stories be true, we shall speak hopefully. 4. He says that the middle of the city will be full of horsemen.

---

[1] *σοῦ*, accented because of the enclitic following. 117; 28, note 2.
[2] Omitted subject *αὐτούς*. 940; 134, 3.
[3] Subject of inf. [4] Possessive gen. = *mine.*
[5] Neuter predicate, having an infinitive for subject.
[6] 729 e; 167, 6. [7] 719; 160, 2.

5. He said, that most of the wall would be full of men. 6. This is not sweet. 7. That was not true. 8. He said, that they had already seen all the power of the great king. 9. What shall the men have (what shall be to the men), if they speak[1] the truth? 10. If the king be leader, we shall be most fortunate. 11. All the watchmen were robbers. 12. These things were not your mother's.[2]

* 13. Having sent rich gifts to the king, they attained rule of the city. 14. It is not possible for every man[3] to be rich. 15. They said, that it was not possible to send more shields. 16. They said, that they were sending—would send—had sent—had already sent all the watchmen. 17. Those who do not (*actually*) sacrifice do not speak hopefully. 18. Those who do not (*by supposition*) sacrifice will not be fortunate. 19. Being very rich, these men will be our leaders. 20. This horse is my father's.

VIII. PREPOSITIONS

In Composition with the Verb.

In composition not only the meaning of the verb, but *the form of the preposition*, is often modified in a manner that must be understood in order to find the word in a vocabulary.

---

[1] Aor. subj., **898**, c.

[2] Possessive gen. limiting the omitted noun.

[3] Subject of inf. *εἶναι*.

VOWELS.—Prepositions ending in a vowel (except *περί* and *πρό*) lose it before the initial vowel of the verb; thus, *παρά*, *beside*, and *εἰμί*, form *πάρ-ειμι*, *παρ-ῆν*, *I am present*, *I was present*, etc. **80, b** and **e**, **81**; 12, 2, and note 2.

Observe, as in *παρῆν*, that the *accent* can not precede the *augment*. **391 a, b**; 26, note 1.

CONSONANTS.—Prepositions ending in a consonant often change it before the initial consonant of the verb; thus, *ἐν*, *in*, and *βλέπω*, form *ἐμ-βλέπω*, *I look upon*; *σύν*, *with*, and *γράφω*, form *συγ-γράφω*, *I compose*; *σύν*, and *λέγω*, form *συλ-λέγω*, *I gather*. **55**; 16, 5 and 6.

But, in the augmented tenses, the final consonant of the preposition returns to its proper form before the vowel of the augment; as, *ἐν-έβλεπον*, *συν-έγραψα*, *συν-έλεξα*.

These words would appear in the dictionary under their *changed* form, *ἐμβλέπω*, etc.

AUGMENT. — The augment, whether syllabic or temporal, and also the reduplication, are preceded by the preposition. **360, 370**; 105.

ἐκ before the augment becomes *ἐξ*; as, *ἐκ-πέμπω*, *I send out*, impf. *ἐξέπεμπον*. So before any vowel or diphthong. **88, c**; 13, 2.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπ-άγω, f. *ἀπ-άξω* (*ἀπό*, *from*), *lead away*.

δια-φέρω, f. *δι-οίσω*, 1 aor. *δι-ήνεγκα* (*διά*, *through*), *differ*. (*διά* here, as originally, = *asunder*.)

ἐκ-πέμπω, f. ἐκ-πέμψω, 1 aor. ἐξ-έπεμψα, 1 pf. ἐκ-πέπομφα, *send forth.*

ἐμ-βλέπω, f. ἐμ-βλέψω, 1 aor. ἐν-έβλεψα, 1 pf. ἐμ-βέβλεφα, *look upon.*

πάρ-ειμι, f. παρ-έσομαι, *be present:* οἱ παρόντες, *the bystanders.*

συγ-γράφω, f. συγ-γράψω, 1 aor. συν-έγραψα, 1 pf. συγ-γέγραφα, *compose.*

συλ-λέγω, f. συλ-λέξω, 1 aor. συν-έλεξα, *gather.*

ὑπ-άγω, f. ὑπ-άξω (ὑπό, *under*), *subdue.*

For the pronunciation of γ before a palatal, see **20**; 6, 1.

For the *proper syllabication* of the compounds in the above vocabulary, whose *parts* are indicated by hyphens, see **91**; 18, note 2.

In composition the prepositions are used adverbially.

Construction.—ἀπό and ἐκ are followed by the *genitive.*

ἐν and σύν, by the *dative.*

εἰς, by the *accusative.*

διὰ with the *genitive* is *through;* with the *accusative, because of.*

παρά and ὑπό may have the genitive, dative, or accusative, in varying significations. **802**, **808**; 191, VI, 4 and 7.

In a general way, the genitive denotes *whence;* the dative, *where;* the accusative, *whither.*

Accent.—If the preposition loses its accented vowel, it loses its accent; as, παρ' αὐτῷ, *beside him*

After an *accented* preposition, the personal pronouns are *not enclitic;* as, *παρὰ σοί.* Except *πρός με, to me.*

Phrases.—*οἱ ἀπό, those from;* i. e. those who come from: so *οἱ ἐκ, those out of;* i. e. who come out of: *οἱ παρὰ ἡμῖν, those near us;* i. e. who are near. **600**; 141, note 3.

Exercise XVIII.

Translate.—1. *οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρός σου παρῆσαν ἡμῖν.*[1] 2. *οὐκ ἦν ἐμβλέψαι τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα.* 3. *οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκέλευον συλλέξαι ἱππέας πλείους.* 4. *τί ἡμῖν*[2] *ἔσται, ἐὰν ἐπιστολὴν σωφρονεστέραν συγγράψωμεν;* 5. *ταῦτα τῶν ἡγεμόνων*[3] *ἐστίν.*[4] 6. *εἰρήκειμεν πᾶσι τοῖς παροῦσι μὴ παῖσαι τὸν ἄνδρα.* 7. *οὐκ ἔφη παρέσεσθαι.* 8. *τὰ αὐτῶν τὴν ταχίστην ἐκπεπόμφαμεν.* 9. *ὁ βασιλεὺς σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς τὸ πολὺ τῆς χώρας*[5] *ἐκείνης ὑπῆγεν.* 10. *οἱ τῆς πόλεως ἄρχοντες πολλοὺς ἱππέας συλλέξαντες ὑπάξουσι πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν.*

* 11. *ἡ μήτηρ σου συγγράψασα ἐπιστολὴν σώφρονα ἀπέπεμψεν*[6] *εἰς τὴν πόλιν.* 12. *ταῦτα οὐ διαφέρει.* 13. *ἀπάξας τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐκ τῆς χώρας πέμψον.*[6] 14. *ἔλεξεν, ὅτι τοὺς φύλακας ἀπάξοι.* 15. *τὸν φύλακα ἀπάξειν*[7] *φησίν.* 16. *οὔ φασι ταῦτα διαφέρειν.* 17. *ταῦτα οὐ διοίσειν φασίν.* 18. *μὴ σύλλεγε*[8] *τοὺς ἄνδρας.* 19. *μὴ*

---

[1] **775**; 187. [2] **768**; 184, 4. [3] **732**; 169.
[4] **116**; 28, 3. [5] **729 e**; 167, 6.
[6] Accusative object omitted because already expressed.
[7] **940**; 134, 3. [8] "assemble."

συλλέξῃς πλείους ἱππέας. 20. ἔλεξαν, ὅτι τὰς ἐπιστολὰς συγγεγραφότες εἴησαν. 21. οἱ μὴ θύοντες οὐ σώφρονές εἰσιν. 22. τοῖς οὐ θύσασιν ἐλέγετε μὴ παρεῖναι. 23. οἱ θύσοντες πάρεισιν.

Translate into Greek.—1. It is not possible to look upon the king's things.[1] 2. Those (who were) near the fortunate leader[2] were assembling the king's force. 3. What shall I[3] have, if I subdue all these cities? 4. All these things were my father's. 5. Let us gather the richest citizens. 6. He said, he would be present. 7. The bystanders lead away the robber, carrying (who carries) his[4] shield. 8. The multitude will be present. 9. They said that they would compose more discreet letters. 10. The leaders, having assembled more horsemen, will subdue the land.

* 11. They said, that they had already looked upon the walls of the city. 12. These things will make no difference (will not differ). 13. Command those who struck the man to be present. 14. The king, having sent horsemen out of the midst[5] of the city, subdued all the villages. 15. We will command those who intend to sacrifice[6] to be present. 16. Do not compose foolish letters. 17. This is not true. 18. He says, that fools speak the truth.

---

[1] "Things" expressed by the neuter article with attributive gen.
[2] 802, 2; p. 240, 4, (2). [3] 768; 184, 4.
[4] 658; 141, note 2. [5] 671; 142, 4, note 4. [6] Fut. part.

Miscellaneous Pronouns, Numerals, etc.

The article is, in connection with certain *particles*, used as a *pronoun*. **654** and **e**; 143, 1, and note 2. See paradigm of **ὅδε**, **271**, **272**; 83: also, **673**; 142, 4.

For the *reflexive* pronouns, and their paradigms, see **266**; 80, and note: also, **673 b**; 142, 4, note 3.

For the *possessive* pronouns, see **269**; 82: also, **675**, **689**, **690**; 147.

For the *reciprocal* pronoun and its paradigm, see **268**; 81.

For the *relative* pronoun **ὅς**, and its paradigm, see **275** and **a**, **b**; 86.

For the *interrogative* and *indefinite* **τίς**, and its paradigm, see **277**, **701**; 84, 1, 2, and note 2.

For the *indefinite relative* pronoun **ὅστις**, and its paradigm, see **280** and **a**; 86, and note 1.

For the paradigms of the *inflected numerals*, including **οὐδείς** and **μηδείς**, see **290** and **a**; 77, and note 2.

For the *irregular comparison* of **ἀγαθός** and **κακός**, see **254**, **1**, **2**; 73, 1, 2.

EXERCISE XIX.

Translate.—1. Οἱ μὲν[1] παρῆσαν, οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν παρέσεσθαι. 2. τοῖς μὲν ἔγραψε, τοῖς δὲ ἔλεξεν. 3. ἐκελεύσαμεν αὐτὸν λέγειν, ὁ δὲ ἀληθῆ ἔλεξεν. 4. τόνδε

[1] **μέν**, untranslated, simply marks the distinction between the one and the other. **1046**, **1 a**.

τὸν ἄνδρα ὁ βασιλεὺς λύσων τὴν γέφυραν ἐπεπόμφει ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. 5. αἱ ἐμαυτοῦ ἐλπίδες μείζους ἦσαν. 6. μὴ παίσητε ἀλλήλους. 7. οἱ ἄριστοι τῆς ἡμετέρας χώρας ἄρχουσιν. 8. ἔβλεψάν τινες. 9. τίνες παρέσονται; 10. ὃς ἂν παίσῃ[1] ἡμᾶς, τοῦτον ἡμεῖς παίσομεν. 11. οἱ θεοὶ ἡγεμόνας πέμψειαν, οἵτινες[2] ἡμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἀπάξουσιν. 12. ἐὰν μία ἐλπὶς ὑμῖν ᾖ, λέξατε. 13. οὐδενὶ τῶν θεῶν[3] ἐθύσαμεν. 14. ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ αὐτὸς τέτταρας λῃστὰς ἐδίωξεν. 15. τριῶν πόλεων οὗτος ὁ κάκιστος ἦρξεν. 16. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν αὐτοῦ δύναμιν συλλέξει. 17. τούτους εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν χώραν δίωκε. 18. ταῦτα ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐστιν.

Translate into Greek.—1. These composed discreet letters, and those carried them into the city. 2. To these he spoke hopefully, and to those he told the truth. 3. The king gathered this force in order to pursue[4] the men. 4. You said, that your own land was not rich. 5. He says, that his own father rules the land. 6. They looked upon one another. 7. Some will say, that these things are not true. 8. To whom are we to speak?[5] 9. All these things which you see are my own.[6] 10. We have seen no one of your watchmen. 11. May better men attain rule

---

[1] Equivalent to *if any one strike.* **912, 913, 916**; 231, and note, 232, 3. **898, c.**

[2] **699 a**; equivalent to *such as.* The Latin would use *qui* with subjunctive. For the mood, see **911**; 236.

[3] **729 e**; 167, 6.

[4] Fut. participle.

[5] **866, 3**; 256.

[6] Gen. reflexive, limiting the word for *things*, omitted. **732**; 169.

of our land. 12. Whatever he may say,[1] let no one[2] strike him. 13. All these weapons are very bad. 14. Those horses were worse than these.[3] 15. We gathered three or four young men, and they pursued the robber. 16. Of whatever city you may attain rule, you will be most fortunate.

The Middle and Passive Voices.

GENERAL VIEW.—For the uses and significations of the middle and passive, see **811–814, 818**; 196–199.

In Latin the active voice with a reflexive pronoun is the general equivalent of the middle voice in Greek; but the passive of the Latin verb is sometimes used as a middle.

CHARACTERISTICS.—As regards the *form*, the general difference of the middle and passive from the active appears in the *personal endings*, except that the perfect sign, κ, is wanting. The special passive forms of the aorist and future will appear hereafter. **302**; 88, note 1.

PERSONAL ENDINGS.—Learn the *Table* of personal endings in the middle and passive. **375, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382**; 112, 2, 116, 1, 117.

Which are the *primary*, and which the *secondary*, or historical, tenses? **301**; 90, 2. The subjunctive

---

[1] See note 1, p. 60: "whatever" = ὅ τι ἄν, or ἃ ἄν.

[2] μηδείς, **1018**; 283. [3] **755**; 175.

takes the endings of the former; the optative, of the latter.

For the use of moods and tenses, the same rules obtain in all voices of the verb. Review what has been learned of this on pages 14–17; 37, 38.

Paradigms of the Middle and Passive, Ω conjugation.

Present, Future, and First Aorist.

Present Tense-stem, λῡ-.

Pres. Ind. Mid. and Pass. *I loose myself*, or *I am loosed.*		Impf. Ind. Mid. and Pass. *I was loosing myself*, or *I was loosed.*	
S.	λύ-ο-μαι	S.	ἐ-λυ-ό-μην
	-η, or -ει (for -ε-σαι, -ε-αι)		-ου (for -ε-σο, -ε-ο)
	-ε-ται		-ε-το
D.	-ε-σθον	D.	-ε-σθον
	-ε-σθον		-έ-σθην
P.	-ό-μεθα	P.	-ό-μεθα
	-ε-σθε		-ε-σθε
	-ο-νται		-ο-ντο

Pres. Subj. Mid. and Pass.		Pres. Opt. Mid. and Pass.	

The signification of the subj. and opt. varies according to their use, the same as in the active voice. See pages 14–17.

S.	λύ-ω-μαι	S.	λυ-οί-μην
	-η (for -η-σαι, -η-αι)		-οι-ο (for οι-σο)
	-η-ται		-οι-το

D.	*-η-σθον*	D.	*-οι-σθον*
	-η-σθον		*-οί-σθην*
P.	*-ώ-μεθα*	P.	*-οί-μεθα*
	-η-σθε		*-οι-σθε*
	-ω-νται		*-οι-ντο*

Pres. Imv. Mid. and Pass.
loose thyself, or
be loosed.

S. *λύ-ου* (for *-ε-σο*, *-ε-ο*)
-έ-σθω
D. *-ε-σθον*
-έ-σθων
P. *-ε-σθε*
-έ-σθωσαν, or *-σθων*

Pres. Inf. Mid. and Pass.
to loose one's self, or
to be loosed.
λύ-ε-σθαι

Pres. Particip. Mid. and Pass.
loosing one's self, or *loosed.*
λυ-ό-μενο-ς
declined like adjectives in *-ος*, *-η*, *-ον*.

Future Tense-stem, *λῡσ-*.

Fut. Ind. Mid.
I shall loose myself.
λύσ-ο-μαι
-η, or *-ει* (for *-ε-σαι*, *-ε-αι*)
-ε-ται
-ε-σθον
-ε-σθον
-ό-μεθα
-ε-σθε
-ο-νται

Fut. Opt. Mid.
λυσ-οί-μην
-οι-ο (for *-οι-σο*)
-οι-το
-οι-σθον
-οί-σθην
-οί-μεθα
-οι-σθε
-οι-ντο

Fut. Inf. Mid.	Fut. Particip. Mid.
to intend to loose one's self.	*intending to loose one's self.*
λύσ-ε-σθαι	λυσ-ό-μενο-ς, -η, -ον

Observe that in the middle, as in the active, the future differs from the present only by the insertion of the tense-sign, σ.

First Aorist Tense-stem, λῡσ-.

1 Aor. Ind. Mid.	1 Aor. Subj. Mid.
I loosed myself.	
ἐ-λυσ-ά-μην	λύσ-ω-μαι
-ω (for -α-σο, -α-ο)	-η (for -η-σαι, -η-αι)
-α-το	-η-ται
-α-σθον	-η-σθον
-ά-σθην	-η-σθον
-ά-μεθα	-ώ-μεθα
-α-σθε	-η-σθε
-α-ντο	-ω-νται

1 Aor. Opt. Mid.	1 Aor. Imv. Mid.
	loose thyself.
λυσ-αί-μην	λῦσ-αι
-αι-ο (for -αι-σο)	-ά-σθω
-αι-το	-α-σθον
-αι-σθον	-ά-σθων
-αί-σθην	-α-σθε
-αί-μεθα	-ά-σθωσαν, or -σθων
-αι-σθε	
-αι-ντο	

1 Aor. Inf. Mid.	1 Aor. Particip. Mid.
to loose one's self.	*having loosed one's self.*
λύσ-α-σθαι	λυσ-ά-μενο-ς, -η, -ον

Like the above paradigm, inflect the stems θυ- and ἀρχ-, already learned; also the following stems:

παυ-, *stop*, present παύω.

ταγ-, *arrange*, present τάσσω. **397**; 108, IV, 1; 16, 7, (*a*).

τρεπ-, *turn*, present τρέπω.

φυλακ-, *guard*, present φυλάσσω. **397**; 108, IV, 1; 16, 7, (*a*). So also the following *deponent* stems. **298 a**; 88, 2, note.

οἰ-, *think*, present οἴομαι. **384**; 113, note 2.

δεχ-, *accept*, present δέχομαι.

ἄρχω = *I am first;* hence, *I rule*, or, *I begin:* ἄρχομαι, pres. fut. aor., *begin;* or, pres. and fut., *am ruled.*

Remarks on the Signification.—παύω, *I stop* (some person or thing); παύομαι, *I stop myself, cease, rest.* τάσσω, *I arrange* (persons or things); τάσσομαι, *I fall into the arrangement*, or, *form in order.* τρέπω, *I turn* (another); τρέπομαι, *I turn myself, I turn.* φυλάσσω, *I guard* (another); φυλάσσομαι, *I am on my guard, guard myself.*

Peculiarities.—θύω, *I sacrifice;* θύομαι, *I consult the auspices* (by sacrifice); ἄρχω, *I begin* (in advance of others); ἄρχομαι, *I begin* (my own work without regard to others).

NOTE. — *This exercise, and those which follow, must be translated by the aid of the general vocabulary, at the end of the book, and the references to the grammar carefully learned.*

EXERCISE XX.

Translate.—1. Ἔρχεται Γλοῦς ὁ[1] Ταμώ.[2] 2. παρεκελεύετο τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. 3. ὑμῖν[3] ἕψονται. 4. βουλόμενοι σώζεσθαι ἔρχονται πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα. 5. ᾤοντο τοὺς ἄνδρας συμμάχους ἕσεσθαι. 6. βούλει[4] διώκωμεν ;[5] 7. ποῖ τρεπώμεθα ; 8. οἴει γὰρ[6] τοὺς ἡγεμόνας φυλάξεσθαι ; 9. ὁ Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς[7] μετεπέμψατο. 10. ἐλέγετο, ὅτι ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς ἡγεμόνας μεταπέμψαιτο. 11. οὐ περιεγίγνοντο τῶν[8] πρὸ βασιλέως. 12. τούτους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο. 13. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ[9] ἐθύσαντο, ὥστε ἐν μεγάλαις ἐλπίσιν εἶναι.[10] 14. ἐπειδὰν τὰ ἐμοῦ διαπράξωμαι,[11] μεταπέμψομαι ὑμᾶς. 15. φασὶν ἑαυτὸν[12] ἐπισφάξασθαι σπασάμενον[13] τὸν[14] ἀκινάκην. 16. ἡ χώρα πολλὴ καὶ ἀγαθή ἐστι, καὶ οἱ ἐργασόμενοι ἔνεισιν.

Contract Forms, **409**; 98.

GENERAL RULES.—CONTRACT FUTURES.—Learn the general rules for the *contraction of vowels.* **37, 39**; 9, 1, 2, 3, 4. Also, the rule for the formation of *the future of liquid verbs* by contraction. **422**; 110, II, 2.

---

[1] Supply *viós, son*, **730 a**; 141, note 4.
[2] Gen. of Attic 2d dec. **159**; 42, 2.
[3] **772**; 186. [4] **384**; 113, note 2. [5] **866, 3 b**; 256.
[6] *γάρ*, like Latin *enim*, never begins a sentence. **1050, 4 b.**
[7] Paradigm **206**; 54. [8] **749**; 175, 2. [9] **782**; 189.
[10] **953**; 266, 1. [11] **913, 916**; 231, note, 232, 3.
[12] Object acc. expressed for emphasis. **812 b.**
[13] **814**; 199, 3. [14] **658**; 141, note 2.

ACCENT. — For the rules of *accent* in contract forms, see **105**; 24.

PROTRACTED AORISTS.—*The first aorist of liquid verbs*, formed not by contraction, but by *protraction*, may here be learned in connection with their peculiar future form. **431**; 110, III, 2.

Observe that verbs in *-άω*, *-έω*, *-όω*, and all verbs whose stem ends in a *short vowel*, *protract that vowel* before the tense-sign *σ*, of the future and first aorist, and usually before *κ* of the first perfect. **421 b**, **429**, **447 b**; 110, II, III, IV (b) (1), as *φιλέ-ω*, f. *φιλή-σω*, 1 aor. *ἐφίλη-σα*, 1 pf. *πεφίλη-κα*.

PARADIGMS.—Learn the paradigms (omitting the bracketed forms) of the present system of verbs in *-άω*, *-έω*, *-όω*. **323**, **324**, **325**; 98.

Observe that in the forms *τιμῴην*, *φιλοίην*, *δηλοίην*, the optative *mode-sign* is *ιη*.

Also, the paradigms of the *participles* of the same. **243**; 69.

Also, the paradigms of the contract *future* and the protracted *aorist* of liquid verbs. **326**, **327**; pp. 106–109.

CONTRACT NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES. — The paradigms of contract *nouns* (**144**, **157**; 38, 43) and *adjectives* (**223**, **224**; 65) are to be learned here.

The full synopsis of verbs in *-άω*, *-έω*, *-όω* will be seen in **337–341**.

Write the paradigms, placing the uncontracted and the contracted forms in parallel columns, until the laws of contraction and accent become familiar.

Exercise XXI.

Translate.—1. Ὁ Κῦρος ἑώρα[1] τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας. 2. ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ᾐτιᾶτο[2] αὐτόν. 3. διετέλουν χρώμενοι[3] τοῖς τοξεύμασιν.[4] 4. ἀνακοινοῦται Σωκράτει.[5] 5. πᾶσιν ἐβόα. 6. πάντες ἔθεον.[6] 7. ἠξίου[7] τιμᾶσθαι. 8. πειράσθω νικᾶν.[8] 9. δεῖ δὲ ἄνδρα τὸν ἄξιον ζῆν[9] διαπονεῖσθαι. 10. ἐλαύνει ἱδροῦντι[10] τῷ ἵππῳ.[11] 11. διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ ποταμός. 12. ἐβόων ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν. 13. ἐπορευόμην, ἵνα ὠφελοίην[12] αὐτόν. 14. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων[13] ἐπεμελεῖτο. 15. ἡγεμόνα[14] αἰτῶμεν Κῦρον, ὅστις[15] ἡμᾶς ἀπάξει. 16. ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἴων.[16]

17. Σπονδὰς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγελῶ; 18. εἰς τὸν θρόνον καθιοῦμεν[17] αὐτόν. 19. πῶς ἀσφαλέστατα[18] μενοῦμεν; 20. τίς τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελᾷ;[19] 21. οἱ πολλοὶ ἀποκρινοῦνται. 22. ἡγεμὼν οὐδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται. 23. ὅπως ἀμυνούμεθα[20] οὐδεὶς ἐπιμελεῖται. 24. οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδείς.[21] 25. ἥξει ὁ βασιλεὺς μαχούμενος. 26.

---

[1] **359 b**; 104, note 1. [2] **357**; 103.
[3] **981**; 279, 1; p. 304, note. [4] **777**; 188, note 2.
[5] **772**; 186. See paradigm **191**; 52, 2, note 1.
[6] **411**; 98, note 1. [7] Impf. of ἀξιόω. [8] **410 b**; 9, note 2.
[9] **412**; 98, note 2. [10] Observe the predicative position.
[11] **776**; 188, 1. [12] **881**; 215, 216. [13] **742**; 171, 2.
[14] **724**; 164.
[15] The indef. rel. here = *such a one as.* **699 a.** For the mood, see **911**; 236. [16] **359**; 104.
[17] *Attic fut.* of καθίζω. **425**; p. 136 (c), (d), see paradigm of future of κομίζω. **348.** [18] **257, 259**; 74, 75.
[19] **424, end**, p. 136 (b) end. [20] **885**; 217.
[21] **1030**; 283, 9.

ἐδόκουν οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀτάκτοις σφίσιν[1] ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι.[2] 27. λέξατε οὖν πρός με τί ἐν νῷ ἔχετε, ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὔνουν. 28. εἶχον[3] δὲ πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ καὶ χιτῶνας φοινικοῦς.

29. Πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν οἱ βάρβαροι. 30. διέφθειρον[4] τοὺς στρατιώτας, καὶ ἕνα γε λοχαγὸν διέφθειραν.[4] 31. ὅτῳ δοκεῖ[5] ταῦτα, ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.[6] 32. ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι,[7] ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.[8] 33. ἀποκρίνασθε ὅτι ταῦτα δοκεῖ. 34. ἤτουν μισθὸν μνᾶν. 35. ἀπόφηναι[9] γνώμην.

The Perfect Middle System.

STEM.—For the stem of the *perfect and pluperfect middle and passive*, see **459**; 110, IV (*a*).

ENDINGS.—These have no tense-sign, and affix the endings of the *principal* tenses directly to the stem without connecting vowels, as: λελῠ-*μαι*. For vowel changes, see **460**; 110, IV (a), (1).

---

[1] **685**; 144, 2 (a). For paradigm, see **361**; 79, 1.

[2] *Doric fut.* of ἐπιπίπτω. **426**, p. 136, note 2.

[3] **359**; 104.

[4] Observe the *repeated* and the *single* act as distinguished by the *imperfect* and the *aorist*.

[5] **604**; 135, 2.

[6] **172, 216, 20**; 25, 3, p. 52, 31.

[7] **602 d, Rem.**; 134, note 2.

[8] **810 and examples**; 134, note 1 (c). For the optative instead of the future, see **885 and b**; 217.

[9] **390**; p. 110, note 3. 2d sing. imv. mid. The middle voice indicates that the opinion asked for is *his own*. **814**; 199, 3.

For the stem of the *future perfect middle* (which is wanting in very many verbs, and is generally passive in meaning) see **466**; 110, IV (c).

For the *compound forms* of the subjunctive and optative, see **465**; 118, 1.

For the *third person plural* of the indicative perfect and pluperfect, see **464**; 118, 5.

Euphonic Changes.—For the *consonant changes*, see **463**; 97, note 2, and observe the examples in the paradigms.

Accent.—The perfect middle *infinitive* and *participle* accent the penult. **389 b**; 26, note 3 (1).

Paradigms.—Learn the paradigms of these three tenses of λύω. **318**; pp. 100–103.

Observe that the *final vowel* of the stem is long in the future perfect, even when short in the perfect; as, λελύσομαι. Also, that the future perfect middle is identical in form and elements with the future middle, plus the reduplication.

Observe that υ is short in λέλῠμαι, though long in λύω, contrary to the rule, that stems ending in a vowel are long before the endings of the perfect, as well as of the future and aorist.

Exercise XXII.

Translate.—1. Πάνθ'[1] ἡμῖν[2] πεποίηται. 2. ἐτετίμητο ὑπὸ Κύρου.[3] 3. ἐχθροὶ γεγενήμεθα. 4. λελύσθαι ἔφη τὴν γέφυραν. 5. οἱ στρατηγοὶ συνειλημμένοι[4]

---

[1] For πάντα. **82**; 17, 1. [2] **769**; 188, 3. [3] **818 a**; 197.
[4] **366**; 101, note (see λαμβάνω, εἵρηκα, εἵρημαι, λέγω, *gather*).

ἦσαν. 6. *τοῖς ἱππεῦσιν εἴρητο*[1] *θαρροῦσι*[2] *διώκειν.* 7. *μεμνήσθω*[3] *ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι.* 8. *μέμνησθε ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ ὄντες.*[4] 9. *εἶχον τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας.* 10. *μόνοι καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν.* 11. *εὐθὺς ἀφεστήξει,*[5] *ὥστε φίλος ἡμῖν οὐδεὶς λελείψεται.*[6] 12. *τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κατακεκοψόμεθα.* 13. *ὁ Κῦρος νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως*[7] *τεταγμένους.* 14. *βασιλεὺς προσέρχεται, ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος.*[8] 15. *εἶχον τὰ δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων ἀποτεταμένα.*[9] 16. *ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τούτῳ*[10] *πεπραγμένα.*[11] 17. *ἠρώτων ἐπὶ*[12] *τίνι τὸ στράτευμα συνειλεγμένον*[1] *εἴη.*[13] 18. *ἄξιοί ἐστε τῆς ἐλευθερίας*[14] *ἧς*[15] *κέκτησθε.*[8]

The Passive Systems.

The *aorist* has an exclusively passive form, upon the stem of which is formed a passive *future.*

STEMS.—For the *first* and *second passive stems*, and their modifications, see **468, 469, 474**; 110, VI and VII.

---

[1] **366**; 101, note (see *λαμβάνω, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, λέγω, gather*).

[2] *θαρρέω*, pres. part. dat., predicate to noun instead of adverb modifying *διώκειν.*

[3] **365 b, 465 a, 849**; 101, note 2; 118, note; 200, note 6.

[4] **982, 986**, examples; 280, examples; transl. "*that you are.*"

[5] **467, 849 c**; 110, IV (c), note 2.

[6] **927**; 237, and Rem., see paradigm, **344.**

[7] **660 c**; 141 (a). [8] **365**; 101, 2. [9] *ἀποτείνω.*

[10] **769**; 188, 3. [11] **724**; 164. [12] "*for what.*"

[13] **932, 2**; 248. [14] **753 f, 746**; 180, 1; 178.

[15] Instead of *ἧν.* **994**; 153.

CONNECTING VOWELS.—The aorist passive, like the perfect middle and passive, affixes the personal endings to the *tense-stem* without a connecting vowel, except in the subjunctive and optative.

In the subjunctive, the passive suffix (*θε* or *ε*) is contracted with the connecting vowels *ω* and *η*, as in the present subjunctive of *φιλέω*. In the optative, it coalesces with the mode sign, *ιη* or *ι*.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.—For the consonant changes made before *θ* of the passive suffix, see **470**; 16, 1.

ACCENT.—The aorist *infinitive* passive is properispomenon; the *participle*, oxytone. **389 d, e**; 26, note 3, (1), (2).

PARADIGMS.—Learn the paradigms of the first aorist and future passive. **319**; pp. 102, 103.

Also, those of the second aorist and future. **322**, pp. 108–110.

Also, that of the aorist participle. **242**; 68, note, end.

Observe, that, as in the perfect, so in the aorist passive of *λύω*, *υ* is short, contrary to the general rule of vowel stems.

Observe, that, except this difference in the *υ*, *λυθήσομαι*, fut. pass., differs in form from *λύσομαι*, fut. mid., only by the insertion of the passive sign, *θη*, before the tense-sign *σ*.

Observe, also, that while the passive aorist takes the *active secondary endings, without connecting vowels*, the passive future takes the *middle primary endings, with connecting vowels*.

For *λύθητι*, instead of *λύθηθι*, 2 sing. imv., see **73 b**; 17, 3.

See the paradigms of *λείπω*, **344**; *ἐλέγχω*, **328**; *ἀλλάσσω*, **346**; *φαίνω*, **343**, as these verbs occur in the exercise.

Exercise XXIII.

Translate.—1. Κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός. 2. ᾐσχύνθημεν καὶ θεοὺς[1] καὶ ἀνθρώπους. 3. πάνυ ὀλίγοι[2] ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν. 4. ἠξίου δοθῆναι οἱ[3] ταύτας τὰς πόλεις. 5. οὐκ ἐξήχθη[4] διώκειν. 6. ἠρέθησαν[5] στρατηγοί. 7. ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ κυκλωθείη.[6] 8. τούτων[7] πραχθέντων[8] ἀπέπλει. 9. οἳ ἂν ἐλεγχθῶσι[9] διαβάλλοντες,[10] δεῖ[11] αὐτοὺς τιμωρηθῆναι. 10. ἦκον[12] οἱ προπεμφθέντες σκοποί.

11. Ἐφάνη[13] κονιορτός. 12. ἀνεστράφησαν[14] οἱ ἀμφὶ[15] βασιλέα. 13. ἐβουλεύοντο ὅπως ἂν ταφείησαν[16] οἱ νεκροί. 14. φάνητε τῶν λοχαγῶν ἄριστοι.[17] 15. οἱ βάρβαροι στραφέντες ἔφευγον. 16. ὁ Τισσαφέρνης μεῖον[18] ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη. 17. ἐξεπλάγη[19] δὲ καὶ βασιλεύς.

---

[1] **712**; 158, note 2. [2] **254, 4**; 73, 6.

[3] Notice that *οἱ*, article, *οἵ*, relative, and *οἷ*, personal and reflexive, are distinguished by accent. *οἷ*, enclitic, keeps its accent here for emphasis. See, also, **685**; 144, 2. [4] *ἐξάγω*.

[5] The aor. pass. of *αἱρέω*, unlike most vowel verbs, does not protract the final vowel of the stem. See also **816, 1.**

[6] **887**; 218. So, in Latin, *ne*, with present or past subjunctive.

[7] Neuter: "*these* (things)." [8] **970**; 278.

[9] **916**; 232, 3. [10] **981**; 279, 2.

[11] The future consequence is here expressed as present.

[12] **837 end**, and **a**; 200, note 3 (*a*).

[13] For the respective significations of the 1 and 2 aor. pass. of *φαίνω*, see **498**; p. 93 (middle). [14] Passive with middle meaning.

[15] **791, Phrases**; 141, note 3, end.

[16] *θάπτω*, **74 c**; 17, 2, note; **881**; 216. [17] **669**; 141, note 8.

[18] **254, 3**; 73, 5. *μεῖον ἔχων* = with disadvantage. For 2 aor., see paradigm of *ἁλλάσσω*, **346.** [19] **471 a**; p. 141, note 2.

18. Εἰ εἴσεισι,[1] συλληφθήσεται.[2] 19. τί πραχθήσεται; 20. ἡγεμὼν οὐδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται. 21. ἴσως τινὲς[3] φανοῦνται ἱκανοὶ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖν. 22. ἀλεεινὸν[4] ἦν ἡ χιὼν, ὅτῳ[5] μὴ παραρρυείη.[6]

-Μι *Forms.*

Peculiarities.—The general peculiarity of verbs of the -μι conjugation (so called from the present tense active ending in -μι instead of -ω) is *the absence of connecting vowels* between the stem and ending in certain tenses, of which only the *present and imperfect* require to be studied here.

This peculiarity has already appeared in the irregular verbs εἰμί and φημί, and in the *perfect middle* and the *aorist passive* systems of the -ω conjugation. It will also appear in the *second aorist* and *second perfect* systems hereafter.

Review here the Tables of the personal endings. **376, 380, 381, 382**; 112, 2; 116, 1; 117.

For the special peculiarities of the -μι conjugation, see **385, 414–419**; 121, 1 and 2; 122, notes.

Accent.—For the accent of the *infinitive and participle, active,* see **389 d, e**; 26, note 3, (1), (2).

---

[1] **828 a, end, 893**; 200, note 3, (*b*), 221. [2] συλλαμβάνω.

[3] Why does the enclitic retain its accent?

[4] **617**; 138, note 2, (*c*). [5] **775**; 187.

[6] παραρρέω, 49; 15, 2. The passive aorist of ῥέω has an active meaning. For the mood, see **914, B. (2)**; 233.

PARADIGM.—Learn the paradigms of *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *ἵστημι*, *δείκνυμι*, *present system.* **329–332**; pp. 160, 161, 163, 164.

For the reduplication of the stems, *στα-*, *θε-*, see **70, 73 a**; 121, 3, 17, 2.

Learn the paradigms of the participles *τιθείς*, 68 (like *λυθείς*, **242**); *διδούς* and *δεικνύς*, **242**; 68, and note; *ἱστάς*, 68 (like 1 aor. *λύσας*, **242 end**).

Learn the paradigms of the irregular *ἵημι* and *εἶμι*, **476, 477**; 127, II, III; at present omitting the 2 aorist of *ἵημι*.

Observe that *εἰμί*, *I am*, and *εἶμι*, *I am going*, are distinguished by accent.

For the irregular 1 aorist active of *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *ἵημι*, see **432**; 110, III, note 1.

For the full synopsis of the four representative *μι* verbs, see **349–352**; pp. 165, 166.

EXERCISE XXIV.

Translate.—1. Τὸν *ἡγεμόνα παραδιδόασιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ συντίθενται τὸ χωρίον φυλάττειν.* 2. *ὥρα ἦν ἀπιέναι.*[1] 3. *τὴν δεξιὰν*[2] *ἐδίδου.* 4. *τὸν ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνετίθει.* 5. *οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῷ.*[3] 6. *ὅτου*[4] *δέοιτό*[5] *τις, μετεδίδοσαν*[6]

---

[1] **952**; 261, 1.

[2] *χεῖρα* omitted. **621 c**; 141, note 4.

[3] **898 and a**; 223.

[4] Neuter, *whatever thing:* for gen., see **743**; 172, 1.

[5] **914, B. (2)**; 233. For the uncontracted verb, see **411**; p. 118, note 1.

[6] The imperfect denotes the action as *repeatedly* done.

ἀλλήλοις. 7. τὰς ὠτίδας, ἄν[1] τις ταχὺ[2] ἀνιστῇ,[3] ἔστι[4] λαμβάνειν. 8. ἐδείκνυ τὴν ὁδόν. 9. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται ἐσταλμένος[5] ὡς[6] ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα.[7] 10. δεῖ μὴ ὑφίεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πειρᾶσθαι ὅπως σωζώμεθα.[8] 11. ταῖς μολυβδίσιν[9] ἐπίστανται χρῆσθαι.[10] 12. βραδέως προσήεσαν. 13. ἵεντο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. 14. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες διίσταντο. 15. ἐμελέτων τοξεύειν,[11] ἄνω ἱέντες μακράν.[12] 16. ἐδίδοτο λέγειν[13] τῷ βουλομένῳ.[14] 17. τοὺς κύνας τοὺς χαλεποὺς τὰς μὲν ἡμέρας[15] διδέασι, τὰς δὲ νύκτας[15] ἀφιᾶσιν. 18. οὐκέτι ἐπετίθεντο οἱ πολέμιοι. 19. ἐντεῦθεν προιόντων[16] ἐφαίνετο ἵχνια ἵππων. 20. ἄπιμεν ἅπαντες. 21. προυδεδώκεσαν[17] αὐτοὺς οἱ βάρβαροι. 22. ᾤχετο ἀπιών.[18] 23. κατακείμεθα ὥσπερ ἐξὸν[19] ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν.

---

[1] ἄν (ᾱ) = ἐάν; εἰ + ἄν (ᾰ). [2] **719 b**; 74, 2.

[3] **898** and **a**; 223.

[4] **480, 1**; 28, note 1, end.

[5] **365**; 101, 2. See paradigm, **342**.

[6] **651**, and **a**. So, in Latin, *quam* intensifies the superlative.

[7] **259**; 75. [8] **885 b**; 217, note 1.

[9] **777**; 188, note 2. [10] **412**; p. 118, note 2.

[11] *Shooting.* **938**; 258.

[12] ὁδόν omitted: see note 2, p. 75.

[13] Subject of ἐδίδοτο.

[14] *To whoever wished*; equivalent to *if any one wished.* **902**; 226. Literally, to the one wishing, or who wished. **966**; 276, 2.

[15] **720**; 161. [16] **972 a**; 278, 1, note.

[17] **360 a**; 105, note 1.

[18] Translate the sentence, *he went off.* See 279, 4, note, and compare **984**.

[19] **973**; 278, 2: participle of ἔξεστι: translate, *as if it were possible.*

The Second Aorist System, Active and Middle, and the Second Perfect System, Active.

CHARACTERISTICS. — The difference between the second and the first aorist and perfect is, that the *second* tenses show a different and *simpler* form of the *verb-stem*, and do not show the *tense-signs*, σ or κ, of the first tenses. In signification generally the same, they have almost always the same augment, or reduplication, as the first tenses, as well as the same endings. For connecting vowels see p. 10. Few verbs have both the first and the second tenses.

STEMS.—For the stem of the second aorist, active and middle, see **435, 438**; 110, V.

For the stem of the second perfect and pluperfect active, see **450, 451**; 110, IV, (d).

Some perfects, whose tense-stem ends in a rough consonant, as γέγραφ-α, are differently classified by grammarians as first or second. **450**; 110, IV (*b*).

-Μι FORMS.—The second tenses of the *-μι form* are those which affix the endings to the stem *without connecting vowels*. **439–445, 454**; p. 156, REM.

ACCENT.—The *penult* is accented in the *2 pf. inf.* and *2 aor. inf. mid.;* the *ultima*, in the *2 pf.* and *2 aor. act. part.* and the *2 aor. inf. act.* and *imv. mid., 2 pers. sing.* The two latter, as contracted forms (see p. 67), are circumflex. **387, 389**; 26, note 3; **101**; 22, 2. See also **242 a**; 25, 3, note 2.

PARADIGMS.—Learn the paradigms of the second aorist, active and middle, -ω conjugation. **320**; pp. 104–107.

Also, the same of the -μι conjugation. **333–335**; pp. 161, 162, 164, 165.

Learn the paradigms of the second perfect and pluperfect active, -ω conjugation. **321**; pp. 104, 105.

Also, the same of the -μι conjugation, **336**; p. 167; together with the participle ἑστώς. **244**; 69, note.

Inflect each participle given in the above paradigms, and compare the 2 aor. part. of the -μι form with the present, as learned on page 75.

Learn also the paradigms of the second aorist of ἵημι, **476**; 127, III; and the irregular second perfect and pluperfect, οἶδα, ᾔδειν. **491, 849 b**; 127, VII, 200, note 6.

Some verbs, especially ἵστημι, and its compounds, having both the first and second tenses, use the first as transitive and the second as intransitive; as, ἔστησα, *I set*, or *placed*, ἔστην, *I stood*.

EXERCISE XXV.

Translate.—1. Οὐδεὶς ἦλθε[1] τῶν πολεμίων. 2. δέδοικα[2] μὴ λαβών με δίκην ἐπιθῇ.[3] 3. μικρὸν[4] δὲ

[1] ἔρχομαι. [2] 490, 5, 849 b; 200, note 6.

[3] 887; 218. (The accent can not be ἐπίθῃ, because the uncontracted form is ἐπιθέῃ.) [4] Neuter: *a bit*.

ὕπνου λαχὼν[1] εἶδεν[2] ὄναρ.[3] 4. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν[4] αὐτῷ. 5. ἔπαθεν[5] οὐδείς οὐδέν.[6] 6. τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυ. 7. τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀπήγαγεν.[7] 8. φημὶ ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν ποταμόν. 9. ἐπήρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλω,[8] ὃς ἀνεῖλεν[9] αὐτῷ. 10. ἀναγνοὺς[10] τὴν ἐπιστολὴν συλλαμβάνει Ὀρόνταν. 11. ἐλάβοντο[11] τῆς ζώνης[12] τὸν Ὀρόνταν, ἅπαντες ἀναστάντες. 12. ἀφίκοντο[13] ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. 13. ὁ Κῦρος ἐπύθετο τὸ πρᾶγμα. 14. ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο[14] ἑκάστῳ τῷ ἀνδρὶ δώσειν πέντε μνᾶς. 15. διανοεῖται λῦσαι τὴν γέφυραν, ὡς μὴ διαβῆτε.[15] 16. οὐ πολὺ[16] δὲ προεληλυθότων[17] αὐτῶν ἐπιφαίνεται Μιθριδάτης. 17. φυλάττεσθε μὴ ἐπίθωνται[18] ὑμῖν τῆς νυκτός.[19] 18. οὐκ ἄξιον[20] τοὺς πολεμίους ἀφεῖναι. 19. εἰσὶ δὲ ποταμοί, οὓς οὐδ' ἂν διαβαίητε,[21] εἰ μὴ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς διαπορεύοιμεν. 20. φοβοίμην[22] δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι[23] ᾧ[24] ἂν δοίη[25]

---

[1] λαγχάνω.
[2] ὁράω. 359 c; 104, note 2.
[3] 215 b; 60, 3.
[4] 436 a; 108, VIII.
[5] πάσχω.
[6] 1030; 283, 9.
[7] 436; 100, 2, note 4.
[8] 185, 186; 47, note 1; 25, 1, note, end.
[9] ἀναιρέω.
[10] ἀναγιγνώσκω.
[11] 814, examples; 199, note 1.
[12] 738 a; 171, note.
[13] ι, temporal augment.
[14] ὑπισχνέομαι. For the article with ἕκαστος, see 673 a; p. 204, note 2.
[15] 881; 216.
[16] 719 b; 74, 2.
[17] προέρχομαι. 970; 278.
[18] 887; 218.
[19] 759; 179.
[20] ἐστί omitted.
[21] 900; 224.
[22] 903; 226, 2, (b).
[23] 772; 186.
[24] Instead of ὅν. 994; 153.
[25] 917; 232, 4.

ἕπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ[1] ὅθεν[2] οὐχ οἷόν τε[3] ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν, βουλοίμην[4] δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιὼν[5] Κύρου[6] λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών.[7] 21. συνείπετο[8] τὸ ἄλλο[9] στράτευμα ἅπαν. 22. δέδοικα μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς ὁδοῦ.[10]

23. Δύο καλώ τε κἀγαθὼ[11] ἄνδρε τέθνατον.[12] 24. οὐκ ἤδεσαν Κῦρον τεθνηκότα.[13] 25. εὖ ἴστε ὅτι ἔψονται ὑμῖν. 26. ἀλλ' ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶν ἐκείνων.[14] 27. ὁρῶμεν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς[15] οἷα πεπόνθασιν.[16] 28. ἦκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὅτι ὁ βασιλεὺς λελοιπὼς εἴη τὰ ἄκρα. 29. ἦλθε Προκλῆς[17] γεγονὼς[18] ἀπὸ Δημαράτου. 30. ὅπως δὲ εἰδῆτε[19] εἰς οἷον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα,[20] ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. 31. ἵππον ὃν εἰλήφει[21] δίδωσι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, δεδιὼς[22] μὴ ἀποθάνῃ,[1] ἐκεκάκωτο γάρ.

---

[1] See note 3, p. 78.

[2] Omitted antecedent, *ἐκεῖσε, thither.* **997 a**; 152, note 1.

[3] **1000**; 151, note 4, end; neuter, because predicate to the infinitive.

[4] **900**; 224.

[5] **902**; 226.

[6] *ὄντος* omitted. **972 b.**

[7] **984**; 279, 4; translate, *to depart without his knowing it.*

[8] **359**; 104.

[9] **267**; 84, 3. *ὁ ἄλλος*, in agreement with a substantive = *the rest of.*

[10] **742**; 171, 2.

[11] **77 c**; 11, (*b*).

[12] **490, 4**; 125, 4.

[13] **982**; 280.

[14] **755**; 175.

[15] **878.** The subject of the dependent verb here becomes the object of the principal verb.

[16] *πάσχω.*

[17] **194**; 52, note 3.

[18] **490, 3**; 125, 4.

[19] **881**; 216.

[20] Words belonging together, as *οἷον* and *ἀγῶνα*, are made emphatic by separation.

[21] *λαμβάνω.* **366**; 101, 1, note.

[22] **490, 5**; 125, 4.

Verbals in -τεος, Correlatives, Particles.

For the formation, signification, and construction of *verbal adjectives in -τεος*, see **475, 988–991**; 117, 3, 281.

For the Tables of *correlatives*, see **282, 283**; 87, 1, 2.

Exercise XXVI.

Translate.—1. Ἐμοὶ τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέον. 2. ἡμῖν δέ γε πάντα ποιητέα. 3. οὐ δ' ὡς[1] ἡμῖν γε ἀθυμητέον. 4. πορευτέον δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς πρώτους σταθμοὺς[2] ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα[3] μακροτάτους. 5. ὑμεῖς τοσοῦτοι ὄντες ὅσοι νῦν συνεληλύθατε μέγιστον ἔχετε καιρόν.[4] 6. οἶομαι γὰρ ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν,[5] οἷα[6] τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οἱ θεοὶ ποιήσειαν. 7. οὔκουν[7] ταῦτα ἔμοιγε[8] δοκεῖ. 8. οὐκοῦν[9] ἄξιοί εἰσι τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν; 9. οὐκ ἄρα[10] ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ μαχεῖται[11] ταῖς ἡμέραις.[4] 10. ἆρ'[12] οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι,[13] ὡς πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις φόβον παράσχοι[14] τοῦ στρατεῦσαί[15] ποτε ἐπ' αὐτόν; 11. ἥκειν ἤδη κελεύει τῆς νυκτός,[16] εἰ δὲ μή,[17] αὐτὸς πρωὶ

---

[1] **284**; 29, note 1, end. Distinguish ὅς and ὡς.

[2] **720**; 161. [3] **651 a, 898**; 223.

[4] See note 20, p. 80. [5] **964 a**; 211.

[6] **725 a**; 165. [7] **1048, 2 a.**

[8] Observe the recessive accent caused by affixing the intensive particle; **1037, 1, end.** [9] **1015.** [10] **1048, 1.**

[11] **899**; 223, note 1. [12] **1015**; 282, 2.

[13] **903**; 226, 2, (*b*); translate, *go to every* (*length*).

[14] παρέχω. For the mood, see **881 b.** [15] **959**; 258, 262, 2.

[16] **759**; 179. [17] **906.**

ἀπιέναι φησίν. 12. ταύτην τὴν γνώμην, ἔφη, τὸ νῦν εἶναι[1] ἔχω ἔγωγε. 13. ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς[2] οὐκ ἔγωγε[3] αὐτοὺς διώξω.

14. Εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἤλθετε,[4] ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν πρὸς βασιλέα. 15. εἰ ἑώρων[4] ἀποροῦντας ὑμᾶς, τοῦτ' ἂν ἐσκόπουν. 16. οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησεν[4] Ἀγασίας ταῦτα, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσα. 17. εἰ ὁ θεὸς πατὴρ ὑμῶν ἦν,[4] ἠγαπᾶτε ἂν ἐμέ. 18. ἡ γυνὴ[5] αὐτὸν ἔπεισεν. 19. πυρὰ[6] πολλὰ ἔκαιον. 20. θύει τῷ Διὶ[7] τῷ βασιλεῖ.

---

[1] 956 a; 268, note.
[2] 723; 163.
[3] See note 8, p. 81.
[4] 895; 222.
[5] 216, 4; p. 50, 7.
[6] 213; p. 51, 27.
[7] 216, 6; p. 50, 10.

VOCABULARY.

THE following *Vocabulary* is intended to serve for Exercises XX–XXVI. For verbs that are fully described in the grammar, the sign * refers the pupil to the *Alphabetical List* or *Catalogue of Verbs*.

References in the *Vocabulary* to the grammar are mostly upon the formation of words: r. = *root*. Other necessary references have already been given in connection with the exercises. The parts of compound verbs are distinguished by the hyphen. Some derived and cognate words in English are inserted in small capitals: c. = *cognate*, cp. = *compound*.

The *class* to which a verb marked * belongs (see **392–404**; 108) will be seen by referring to the grammar. Verbs not so marked have the number of their class bracketed in the Vocabulary, unless they are of the *first class*, in which case the number is omitted.

The gender of nouns is indicated by *the article*.

α

ἀγᾰθός, -ή, -όν, *good*.

ἀγᾰπάω (-άω), f. -ήσω, etc., reg. *to love*.

Ἀγασίας, -ου, ὁ, *Agasias*, a Greek.

ἀγγέλλω, f. ἀγγελῶ, a. ἤγγειλα, pf. ἤγγελκα, pf. m. and p. ἤγγελμαι, a. m. ἠγγειλάμην, a. p. ἠγγέλθην, f. p. ἀγγελθήσομαι (4), *to announce*.

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ, *messenger*. **543**; 129, 1. Fr. ἀγγέλλω. ANGEL.

ἀγών, -ῶνος, ὁ, *contest*. 555. Fr. ἄγω. AGONY.

ἀδῐκέω (-έω), f. -ήσω, etc., reg., **496 a**, *to injure*, 571, 3; 130. Fr. ἄδικος, *unjust*.

ἀθῡμητέον, verbal fr. **ἀθῡμῶ** (*-έω*), *to despond.*

αἱρῶ (*-έω*),* *to take:* m. *to choose:* p. *to be chosen.* HERESY.

αἰσχῡ́νω, f. **αἰσχῡ́νῶ**, a. **ἠσχῡ́να**, a. p. **ἠσχύνθην**, f. p. **αἰσχυνθήσομαι** (4), *to disgrace:* p. and m. *to feel ashamed.* 571, 8; 130, 8. Fr. **αἰσχύνη**, *shame.*

αἰτιῶμαι (*-άομαι*), f. *-άσομαι*, a. **ἠτιᾱσάμην**, pf. m. **ἠτίᾱμαι**, a. p. **ἠτιάθην**, dep. *to blame.* 571, 2; 130, 1. Fr. **αἰτία**, *fault.*

αἰτῶ (*-έω*). f. *-ήσω*, etc, reg. *to ask.*

ἀκινάκης, ὁ, acc. sing. *-ην*, acc. pl. *-ας*, *a short sword.*

ἀκούω,* 495, *to hear.* ACOUSTIC.

ἄκρον, *-ου*, *-τό*, *a height:* pl. **τὰ ἄκρα**, *the heights:* neut. of adj. **ἄκρος**, whence ACROSTIC; **στίχος**, *a verse*, cp.

ἄκων [ᾰ], **ἄκουσα**, **ἄκον**, *unwilling:* contr. for **ἀ-έκων** (**ἑκών**, *willing*). 589; 131, 4, (*a*).

ἀλεεινός, *-ή*, *-όν*, *warm.*

ἀμύνω, f. **ἀμῡ́νῶ**, a. **ἤμῡνα**, f. m. **ἀμῡνοῦμαι**, a. m. **ἠμῡνάμην** (4), *to defend:* m. *to defend one's self.*

ἀμφί, 791; 191, VI, 1, *about.* AMPHI- in compounds.

ἀνα-γιγνώσκω,* *to know again*, or *well; to read*, as a letter.

ἀν-αιρῶ (*-έω*),* *to take up; to respond*, as an oracle.

ἀνα-κοινῶ (*-όω*), f. *-ώσω*, etc., reg. *to communicate;* m. *to consult.* 571, 1; 130, 3. Fr. **κοινός**, *common.*

ἀνα-μιμνήσκω,* *to remind.*

ἀνα-στρέφω,* *to turn about.* ANASTROPHE.

ἀνα-τείνω,* *to lift up.* TONIC, fr. **τείνω**.

ἀνα-τίθημι,* *to put* or *set upon.* ANATHEMA.

ἀν-ίστημι,* *to raise;* intrans. and m. *to rise.*

ἄνω, *upward.*

ἄξιος, *-α*, *-ον*, *worthy, meet.*

ἀξιῶ (*-όω*), f. *-ώσω*, etc., reg. *to demand.* 571, 1; 130, 3. AXIOM. r. in **ἄξιος**.

ἄξων, *-ονος*, ὁ, *an* AXLE, c.

ἀπ-άγω,* *to lead away.* ACT, c. with **ἄγω**.

ἀπ-αλλάσσω,* *to put away;* p. and m. *to get* or *come off.* PARALLAX, fr. **ἀλλάσσω**, cp. with **παρά**.

ἅπᾶς, **ἅπασα**, **ἅπαν**, intensive form of **πᾶς**: pl. **ἅπαντες**, *all together.*

ἄπ-ειμι,* *to go away:* used as f. of ἀπέρχομαι.
ἀπ-ελαύνω,* *to drive away, ride off.*
ἀπ-έρχομαι,* *to go away.*
ἀπο-θνήσκω,* *to die, to be slain.* **320.**
ἀπο-κρίνω,* *to separate;* m. *to answer.* CRITIC, fr. κρίνω.
Ἀπόλλων, *-ωνος*, ὁ, the god *Apollo.*
ἀπο-πλέω,* *to sail away.*
ἀπορῶ (*-έω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to be destitute.* **571, 3**; 130, 2. Fr. ἄπορος, *destitute.*
ἀπο-τείνω,* *to extend.* TONE, fr. τείνω.
ἀπο-τίνω,* *to pay back;* m. *to punish.*
ἀπο-φαίνω,* *to show forth;* m. *to show forth from one's self, to express,* as opinions.
ἄρα, *then,* as an inference.
ἆρα, interrogative particle.
ἄριστος, *-η, -ον, best, bravest.* ARISTOCRACY; κρατῶ, *to govern,* cp.
ἀσφᾰλῶς, *safely,* adv. fr. ἀσφαλής, *-ές.* Fr. ἀ, **589**; 131, 4, (*a*), and σφάλλω, *to trip,* c. with FALSE.
ἄτακτος, *-ον*, **225, 226**; 63, *not in battle order.* **589**; 131, 4, (*a*). ἀ and ταικτός, whence TACTICS, fr. τάσσω, stem ταγ-. **475**; 117, 3.
ἀφ-ίημι,* *to send away, let go, loose.*
ἀφ-ικνοῦμαι (*-έομαι*),* *to arrive at, arrive.*
ἀφ-ίστημι,* a. and trans. *to remove;* m. and intrans. *to stand aloof.* APOSTATE.

β

βάρβᾰρος, *-ον.* **225, 226**; 63. BARBARIAN, i. e. foreign.
βουλεύω, f. *-σω*, etc., reg. *to take counsel;* m. *to deliberate.* **571, 4**; 130, 4. Fr. βουλή, *counsel.*
βούλομαι,* *to wish.* WILL, c.
βοᾶ (*-άω*), f. βοήσομαι. **495**, a. a. ἐβόησα, *to shout.*
βραδέως, *slowly.* adv. fr. βραδύς, *-εῖα, -ύ.*

γ

γάρ, *for.*
γέ, enclitic, *at least.*
γίγνομαι,* *to become, to take place;* γεγονός, *descended.* BEGIN, c.

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, acc. -οῦν, ὁ, *Glus*, an officer of Cyrus, B. C. 401.

γνώμη, -ης, ἡ, *an opinion.* 551 2, a; 129, 3, note 1. r. in γι-γνώ-σκω, to KNOW, c.

γύνή, γυναικός, ἡ, *woman.* QUEEN, c.

Δ

δεδιώς, *fearing*, δέδοικα, *am afraid.* 490, 5; 125, 4.

δεῖ,* impers. *it is necessary.*

δείκνῦμι,* *to show.* PARADIGM; παρά, cp.

δεξιός, -ά, -όν, *right*, as opposed to left: ἡ δεξιά, *the right hand.* DEXTEROUS, c.

δέω,* *to want;* m. δέομαι, used as dep.

Δημάρᾱτος, -ου, ὁ, *Demarātus*, King of Sparta, B. C. 510–491.

δια-βαίνω,* *to go through*, or *cross*, as a river. DIABETES.

δια-βάλλω,* *to slander.* DIABOLIC.

δια-νοοῦμαι (-έομαι), f. -ήσομαι, a. διενοήθην, pf. διανενόημαι, dep. *to intend.* 571, 3; 130, 2. Fr. νοῦς, *mind.*

δια-πονῶ (-έω), f. -ήσω, etc., reg. *to labor diligently* on anything; m. *to work hard.* 571, 3; 130, 2. Fr. πόνος, *work.* PENURY, c.

δια-πορεύω, f. -σω, etc., reg. *to transport across;* m. *to go through.* 571, 4; 130, 4. Fr. πόρος, *passage*, whence FORE.

δια-πράσσω,* *to accomplish;* m. *to effect one's purpose, to obtain.*

δια-τελῶ (-έω),* *to bring to an end;* with ptcp. added, *to continue.* 571, 3; 130, 2. Fr. τέλος, *end.*

δια-φθείρω,* *to corrupt.*

διδάσκω,* 496, a, *to teach.* DIDACTIC.

δίδημι,* *to bind.* DIADEM; διά cp.

δίδωμι,* *to give.* DOSE.

δι-ίστημι,* a. and trans. *to set apart;* m. and intrans. *to stand apart.* DIASTASE.

δίκη, -ης, ἡ, *justice, punishment.* INDICT, c.

δοκῶ (-έω),* *to seem, seem good, think.* DOGMA.

δρέπᾰνον, -ου, τό, *a scythe.* 555. Fr. δρέπω, *to pluck*, or *reap.*

δύναμαι,* *to be able.* DYNAMITE.

δύο, TWO. c.

ἐγωγε, *I* (c.) *for my part, I at least.* EGOTISM, fr. *ἐγώ.*
εἶδον,* *saw.* IDEA.
εἶπον,* *said.* EPIC.
εἰσ-εμι,* *to go in,* or *into.*
ἕκαστος, *-η, -ον, each, every.*
ἐκ-καλύπτω,* *to uncover.*
ἐκ-πλήσσω,* *to astonish.* PLAGUE, c. with *πλήσσω, to strike.*
ἐκ-φαίνω,* *to manifest.* FANCY, fr. *φαίνω.*
ἐλαύνω,* *to drive, ride, advance.* ELASTIC.
ἐλέγχω,* *to convict.*
ἐλευθερία, *-as, ἡ,* LIBERTY, c. 556, 3; 129, 7. Fr. *ἐλεύθερος, free.*
Ἕλλην, *-ηνος, ὁ, a Greek.* HELLENIST.
ἐν, 797; 191, II, 1. IN, c.
ἐν-δύω,* *to put on.* 500, 4, a. ENDUE, c.
ἔν-ειμι,* *to be in.*
ἐντεῦθεν, *thence, hence.*
ἐξ-άγω,* *to lead* or *bring forth.* EXACT, c.
ἐξ-έρχομαι,* *to come* or *go out.*
ἔξ-εστι, impers. *it is possible.*
ἑπειδάν (*ἐπειδή ἄν*), *whenever.*
ἐπ-ηρόμην, *asked.* See *ἔρομαι.**
ἐπί, 799; 191, VI, 2, *on, upon.* EPI- in many compounds.
ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, *to forget;* used as m. of *λανθάνω.**
ἐπι-μελοῦμαι (*-έομαι*), f. *-μελήσομαι,* pf. *-μεμέλημαι,* a. p. *-εμελήθην,* f. p. *-μεληθήσομαι,* dep. *to take care of.*
ἐπι-πίπτω,* *to fall on.* Stem *πετ* in IMPETUOUS.
ἐπίσταμαι,* dep. *to understand.*
ἐπισφάττω * (Attic form of *ἐπι-σφάζω*), *to slay upon,* as a person upon the body of another.
ἐπι-τίθημι,* *to put on, inflict;* m. *to attack.* EPITHET.
ἐπι-φαίνω,* *to display;* m. *to appear.* PHENOMENON, fr. *φαίνω.*
ἕπομαι,* *to follow.* SEQUEL, c.
ἐργάζομαι,* 359; 104, dep., to WORK, c. ORGAN, fr. stem *ἐργ.*
ἔρχομαι,* *to come* or *go.*

ἐρῶ, *shall say.* See **εἶπον**, 539, 8. G.*

ἐρωτῶ (*-άω*), impf. **ἠρώτων**; other tenses supplied from **ἔρομαι**:* *to ask*, as a question.

ἔτι, *yet, still.*

εὖ, *well*; used as adv. of **ἀγαθός**, *good.* EULOGY; **λέγω**, cp.

εὔνους, *-ουν*, 223, 225; 65, *well minded.*

εὐθύς, *immediately.*

ἐχθρός, *-ά*, *-όν*, 253; 72, 1, *hostile.* 569, 5; 129, 17. r. in **ἔχθος**, *hate.*

ἔχω,* *to have.* HECTIC.

Ζ

Ζεύς, gen. **Διός**, ὁ, the god *Zeus.*

ζῶ (*-άω*),* *to live.*

ζώνη, *-ης*, ἡ, *a girdle, belt.* ZONE.

Η

ᾔδειν, 2 plupf., see **οἶδα.**

ἤδη, *already, at once.*

ἥκω, impf. **ἧκον**, f. **ἥξω**, *to have come.*

ἡμέρα, *-ας*, ἡ, *a day.* EPHEMERAL; **ἐπί**, cp.

ἡσυχία, *-ας*, ἡ, *quiet: ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν*, *to be at peace.* 556, 3; 129, 7. Fr. **ἥσυχος**, *quiet.*

Θ

θάπτω,* *to bury.* Stem **ταφ** in EPITAPH.

θαρρῶ (*-έω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to be courageous.* 571, 3; 130, 2. Fr **θάρσος**, *courage.*

θέω,* *to run.*

θνήσκω,* *to die.*

θρόνος, *-ου*, ὁ, *a seat, a* THRONE.

θώραξ, *-ακος*, ὁ, *a breastplate.* THORAX.

Ι

ἱδρῶ (*-όω*), f. *-ώσω*, etc., reg. *to* SWEAT, c.

ἵημι,* *to send*; m. *to rush.*

ἵνα, *that, in order that.*

ἴσως [*ῐ*], *probably*; adv. of **ἴσος**, *equal.*

ἴχνιον, *-ου*, τό, *a foot-print, track.* 558; 129, 8. r. in **ἴχνος**, *track.*

κ

καθίζω,* *to* SEAT (c.), also intrans. *to* SIT (c.). **361**; 105, note 3.
καιρός, *-ου, ὁ, opportunity.*
καίω,* *to kindle, burn.* CAUSTIC.
κᾰκός, *-ή, -όν, bad, ill.*
κᾰκῶ (*-όω*), f. *-ώσω*, etc. reg. *to injure.* **571, 1**; 130, 3. r. in *κακός, ill.*
κᾰλός, *-ή, -όν,* **254, 6**; 73, 3, *fair, noble.*
κᾰλῶς, *fairly: καλῶς ἔχειν, to be well;* adv. of *καλός, fair.*
κατά-κειμαι,* *to lie down.*
κατα-κόπτω,* *to cut down.* COMMA, fr. *κόπτω.*
κατα-λείπω,* *to leave behind* or *remaining.*
κατα-πέμπω,* *to send down.* POMP, fr. *πέμπω.*
κονιορτός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a rising* or *cloud of dust* (fr. *κόνις, dust,* and *ὄρνυμι, to raise*). **575, 582, c, 585, a**; 131, 1, 132, 1.
κράνος, *-ους, τό,* **190**; 52, *a helmet.* HARD, c.
κτῶμαι (*-άομαι*),* *to acquire,* pf. m. *κέκτημαι,* as pres. *I possess.*
κύκλῶ (*-όω*), f. *-ώσω*, etc., reg. *to surround.* **571, 1**; 130, 3. r. in *κύκλος, a circle,* CYCLE.
Κῦρος, *-ου, ὁ, Cyrus,* prince of Persia, slain B. C. 401.
κύων, gen. *κυνός, ὁ, ἡ,* **127**; 33, note 2, *a dog.* CYNIC.

λ

λαγχάνω,* *to obtain* as by lot, *to get.*
λαμβάνω,* *to take.* DILEMMA; *δίς, between,* cp.
λανθάνω,* *to escape notice* by any one. LETHE, fr. stem *λαθ.*
λείπω,* **496**, *to* LEAVE, c. ECLIPSE; *ἐκ,* cp.
λοχᾱγός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a captain of a company* (100 men). (Fr. *λόχος, a company,* and *ἡγοῦμαι, to lead.* *ᾱ* Doric for *η.*) **575, 582, c, 585, a**; 131, 1, 132, 1.

μ

μά, a particle used in oaths; *by.*
μακρός, *-ά, -όν, long, tall.* MACROCOSM; *κόσμος, world,* cp.
μάχομαι,* *to fight.*
μείων, *μεῖον, -ονος, less.* MIOCENE; *καινός, new,* cp.

μελετῶ (*-άω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to practice.* 571, 2; 130, 1. Fr. *μελέτη, care.*

μέλω,* *to care.* *μέλει*, impers. *it concerns, it is one's care.*

μένω,* *to* REMAIN (c.), *wait for.*

μετα-δίδωμι,* *to impart, distribute.*

μετα-πέμπω,* *to send after;* m. *to summon.*

Μιθριδάτης, *-ου, ὁ, Mithridates,* a Persian.

μικρός, *-ά, -όν, small, little.* MICROCOSM; *κόσμος, world,* cp.

μιμνήσκω,* *to remind;* pf. m. *μέμνημαι,* as pres. *I remember;* Latin memini. MNEMONIC.

μισθός, *-οῦ, ὁ, wages.*

μνᾶ (*-ά*), *-ᾶς, ἡ,* 144; 38, *a mina,* about $19.66.

μολυβδίς, *-ίδος, ἡ, a leaden ball* or *bullet.* Fr. *μόλυβδος, lead,* whence PLUMB, c.

μόνος, *-η, -ον, alone.* MONOTONOUS; *τείνω,* cp.

ν

ναῦς, gen. *νεώς, ἡ, a ship.* NAVY, c.

νεκρός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a dead body.* NECROLOGY; *λέγω,* cp.

νῑκῶ (*-άω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to conquer.* 571, 2; 130, 1. Fr. *νίκη, victory.*

νοῦς (*νόος*), gen. *νοῦ, ὁ,* 157; 43, *mind.* NOETIC.

νῦν, NOW, c.

νύξ, gen. *νυκτός, ἡ,* NIGHT, c.

ξ

Ξενοφῶν, *-ῶντος, ὁ, Xenophon.*

ο

ὅθεν, *whence.*

οἶομαι,* *to think, suppose.*

οἷος, *οἵα, οἷον, such as;* *οἷός τε, able;* *οἷόν τε, possible.*

οἴχομαι,* *to be gone;* opposite of *ἥκω, to have come.*

ὀλίγος, *-η, -ον, little, few.* OLIGARCHY; *ἄρχω,* cp.

ὄνειρος, *τό, a vision in sleep, a dream.*

ὅπως, *how, that.*

Ὀρόντας, *-α*, *ὁ*, 149; 39, 3, end, *Orontes*, a Persian.
ὁρᾰ́ (*-άω*),* *to see.* PANORAMA; **πᾶς**, cp.
ὅσος, *-η*, *-ον*, *as much as*; pl. *as many as.*
οὐδέ, *and not, not even.*
οὐδείς, *οὐδεμίᾰ*, *οὐδέν*, *no one, no, nothing.*
οὐκοῦν, interrogative, *not therefore?* answered by yes.
οὔκουν, negative, *therefore not.*
οὖν, *therefore.*
οὔποτε, *never.*

Π

πάνυ, *quite, very.* Fr. **πᾶς**, whence PAN- in compounds.
παρα-δίδωμι,* *to give up.*
παρα-κελεύομαι, f. *-σομαι*, etc., reg. dep. *to order, exhort.* CALL, c.
παραρρέω (**παρα**, **ῥέω** *), *to melt from*, as snow.
παρα-σκευάζω, f. *-άσω*, a. *-ᾰ́σα*, pf. m. and pass. *-ασμαι*, a. m. *-ασάμην* (4), *to prepare.* 571, 6; 130, 5. Fr. *σκευή*, *equipment.*
παρ-έχω,* *to furnish, supply.*
πάσχω,* *to suffer.* PATHOS, fr. stem **παθ-**.
πείθω,* *to persuade*; m. *to comply, trust.* FAITH, c.
πειρῶμαι (*-άομαι*), f. *άσομαι*, pf. *-ᾶμαι*, a. m. *-ᾰσάμην*, a. pass. *-άθην*, f. pass. *-αθήσομαι*, dep. *to try.* 571, 2; 130, 1. Fr. **πεῖρα**, *trial.* PIRATE.
πέντε, FIVE, c. PENTATEUCH; **τεῦχος**, *book*, cp.
περι-γίγνομαι,* *to be superior, overcome.*
ποῖ, *whither?*
ποιητέον, verbal of **ποιῶ**.
ποιῶ (*-έω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to make, do.* POEM.
πολέμιος, *-α*, *-ον*, *hostile*; *οἱ πολέμιοι*, *the enemy.* 564; 129, 12. Fr. **πόλεμος**.
πόλεμος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, *war.* POLEMIC.
πορευτέον, verbal of **πορεύω**.
πορεύω, f. *-σω*, etc., reg. *to convey*; m. *to journey, march.* 571, 4; 130, 4. Fr. **πόρος**, *passage.*
ποταμός, *-οῦ*, *ὁ*, *a river.* HIPPOPOTAMUS; **ἵππος**, cp.
ποτέ, enclitic, *ever, at any time.*

πρᾶγμα, *-ατος, τό, a thing done, affair.* **553, 1**; 129, 4. Fr. πράσσω. PRAGMATICAL.

πράσσω,* *to do.* PRACTICE.

πρό, **804**; 191, I, 4, *before*, c. PRO- in compounds.

προ-δίδωμι,* *to betray.*

πρό-ειμι,* *to go forward, advance*; used as f. to προέρχομαι.

προ-έρχομαι,* *to go forward, advance.*

Προκλῆς, *-έους, ὁ, Prokles*, a descendant of the Spartan Demarātus.

προ-πέμπω,* *to send before.*

πρός, **805**; p. 240, 6, *from, at, by, to.* PROS- in compounds.

πρόσ-ειμι,* *to go to* or *against, approach*; used as f. to προσέρχομαι.

προσ-έρχομαι,* *to go to* or *against, approach.* PROSELYTE.

πρωΐ, *in the morning.* Fr. πρό.

πρῶτος, *-η, -ον*, **255, 288**; p. 66, 2; p. 68, top. FIRST, c. PROTOPLASM; πλάσμα, *formation*, cp.

πυνθάνομαι,* dep. *to inquire, learn.*

πῦρ, gen. πυρός, *τό*, FIRE, c. *τὰ πυρά, watch-fires.*

πῶς, *how?*

ρ

ῥέω,* *to flow.* RHYTHM.

σ

σκοπός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a lookout-man, scout.* SCOPE.

σκοπῶ (*-έω*), only in pres. and impf. a. and m. *to look at, consider.* **571, 3**; 130, 2. r. in σκοπός. MICROSCOPE; μικρός, cp.

σπονδή, *-ῆς, ἡ, a libation, drink-offering*; pl. *a truce*, or *treaty.*

σπῶ (*-άω*),* *to draw.* SPASM.

σταθμός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a* STATION (c.), *day's journey.* **551, 2**; 129, 3. r. στα, in ἵστημι.

στέλλω,* *to set, to equip.* STALK, c.

στράτευμα, *-ατος, τό, an army.* **553, 1**; 129, 4. Fr. στρατεύω.

στρατεύω, f. *-σω*, etc., reg. *to serve in the army, march*; so in m. as if dep. **571, 4**; 130, 4. Fr. στρατός, *an army.*

στρατηγός, *-οῦ, ὁ, a general.* Fr. στρατός, *an army*, and ἡγοῦμαι, *to lead.* **575, 582 c, 585 a**; 131, 1, 132, 1. STRATEGY.

στρατιώτης, *-ου, ὁ, a soldier.* **557, 2**; 129, 2, (*b*). Fr. στρατιά, *an army.*

συλ (*συν*) -λαμβάνω,* *to take and bring together, to seize.* SYLLABLE.
σύμμαχος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, *an ally.* Fr. *σύν*, and r. in *μάχομαι*, *to fight.* **548**; 129, 1.
συν-έπομαι,* *to follow with.*
συν-έρχομαι,* *to go with.*
συν-τίθημι,* *to put together;* m. *to make an agreement with.* SYNTHETIC.
σώζω,* *to save;* p. and m. *to escape.* SANE, c. Stem *σα*.
Σωκράτης, *-ους*, *ὁ*, *Socrates.*

τ

Ταμώς, *-ώ*, *ὁ*, *Tamos*, an Egyptian, admiral to Cyrus.
τάσσω,* *to set in order, array.* SYNTAX; *σύν*, cp.
τῑμῶ (*-άω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg., **496 a**, *to honor.* **571, 2**; 130, 1. Fr. *τῑμή*, *honor.*
τιμωρῶ (*-έω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc, reg. *to punish.* **571, 3**; 130, 2. Fr. *τιμωρός*, *avenging.*
Τισσαφέρνης, *-ους*, *ὁ*, *Tissaphernes*, a Persian satrap.
τοιοῦτος, **273**; p. 78, note, *such.*
τόξευμα, *-ατος*, *τό*, *an arrow.* **553, 1**; 129, 4. Fr. *τοξεύω.*
τοξεύω, f. *-σω*, etc., reg., *to shoot*, as with a bow. **571, 4**; 130, 4. Fr. *τόξον*, *a bow*, whence INTOXICATE (arrows being poisoned).
τοσοῦτος, **273**; p. 78, note, *so much, so many.*
τρέπω,* *to turn, rout;* p. and m. *to turn and flee.* TROPIC.

υ

ὑπ-ισχνοῦμαι (*-έομαι*),* dep. *to promise.* **817.**
ὕπνος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, SLEEP, c.
ὑπό, **303**; p. 241, 7, *under, by.* HYPO- in compounds.
ὑφ-ίημι,* *to put under;* m. *to submit.*

φ

φεύγω,* **495**, *to flee.* FUGITIVE, c.
φίλος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, *a friend.* PHIL- or PHILO- in many compounds.
φόβος, *-ου*, *ὁ*, *fear*, **548**; 129, 1. Fr. *φέβομαι*, *to be afraid.* HYDROPHOBIA; *ὕδωρ*, *water*, cp.
φοβῶ (*-έω*), f. *-ήσω*, etc., reg. *to frighten;* m. *to fear.* **571, 3**; 130, 2. Fr. *φόβος.*

φοινῑκοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, **224**; 43, note 2, *purple.* Fr. φοῖνιξ, *Phœnician*, name of the discoverers of purple. **566**; 129, 14.

φυλάσσω,* **496 a**, *to guard;* m. *to be on one's guard.* PROPHYLACTIC; πρό, cp.

X

χαλεπός, -ή, όν, *hard, savage.*

χαλκοῦς -ῆ, -οῦν, **224**; 43, note 2, *of copper*, or *bronze.* **566**; 129, 14. Fr. χαλκός, *copper, bronze.*

χείρ, gen. χειρός, ἡ, *hand.* CHIROGRAPHY; γράφω, cp.

χῑτών, -ῶνος, ὁ, *a tunic*, worn next the skin.

χιών, -όνος, ἡ, *snow.*

χρή,* impers. *one ought*, or *must.*

χρῶμαι (-άομαι), f. χρήσομαι, a. m. ἐχρησάμην, pf. m. κέχρημαι, a. p. ἐχρήσθην, dcp. *to use.*

χωρίον, -ου, τό, *a fortified place, stronghold.* **558, 1**; 129, 8. Fr. χώρα, *place.* CHOROGRAPHY; γράφω, cp.

Ω

ὥρα, -ας, ἡ, *a time*, of day, month, or YEAR (c.), *a fit time.* HOUR, c.

ὡς, *thus.*

ὡς, proclitic, *as, that.*

ὥσπερ, *just as* (ὡς strengthened by the enclitic περ).

ὥστε, *so that, so as* (ὡς strengthened by the enclitic τε).

ὠτίς, -ῖδος, ἡ, *a bustard*, with ear feathers. Fr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, *ear;* compare **557, 2**; 129, 2, (*b*), end. AURICLE, c. with οὖς.

ὠφελῶ (-έω), f. -ήσω, etc., reg. *to aid.*

ADDENDA.

ἀπ-αγγέλλω (see ἀγγέλλω), *to report.*

ἐῶ (-άω),* *to permit.*

μάχη, -ης, ἡ, *a battle.* **548**; 129, 1. Fr. μάχομαι.

οὐκέτι, *no longer.*

στρέφω (see ἀνα-στρέφω), *to turn.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

FOR THE STUDY OF GREEK.

Hadley's Greek Grammar. Revised, and in part rewritten, by FREDERICK DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph. D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

This grammar not only presents the latest and best results of Greek studies, but also treats the language in the light received from comparative philology. The work is clear in its language, accurate in its definitions, judicious in its arrangement, and sufficiently comprehensive for all purposes, while it is free from cumbrous details. It is simple enough for the beginner, and comprehensive enough for the most advanced students. 12mo. 405 pages. Introductory price, $1.50.

Greek Lessons. Prepared to accompany the Grammar of Hadley and Allen. By ROBERT P. KEEP, Ph. D., Principal of the Norwich (Connecticut) Free Academy.

An elementary Greek book intended to serve as a companion and guide to the Grammar, and as an introduction to the study of Xenophon. The publishers commend this work to American teachers with great confidence that it will be found to possess important advantages above other books of its class. 12mo. Introductory price, $1.30.

Elementary Lessons in Greek Syntax, designed to accompany the reading of Xenophon's Anabasis. By S. R. WINCHELL, A. M.

A series of lessons on Attic Greek Syntax, designed to follow about one year's study of the etymology of the language. It comprises lessons on the last half of the Grammar, with exercises and vocabularies, all arranged with a view of making the pupil familiar with the fundamental principles of Greek syntax. It is intended as an introduction to a thorough and comprehensive treatise on Greek prose composition. Introductory price, 54 cents.

Harkness's First Greek Book. Comprising an Outline of the Forms and Inflections of the Language, a complete Analytic Syntax, and an Introductory Greek Reader. With Notes and Vocabularies.

Revised and rewritten by the author. Designed especially to accompany Allen-Hadley's Greek Grammar, with references also to Goodwin's and Crosby's Greek Grammars. 12mo. 276 pages. Introductory price, $1.05.

Three Months' Preparation for Reading Xenophon. By JAMES MORRIS WHITON, Ph. D., author of Whiton's "First Lessons in Greek," and MARY BARTLETT WHITON, A. B., Instructor in Greek in Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

A concise and practical new introductory Greek book, designed to accompany Allen-Hadley's Greek Grammar. Containing references also to Goodwin's Greek Grammar. 12mo. 94 pages. Introductory price, 48 cents.

Sample copies, for examination, sent to teachers of Greek, post-paid, for examination, on receipt of the introductory price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, SAN FRANCISCO.

STANDARD GREEK TEXTS.

Xenophon's Anabasis: with Explanatory Notes for Use of Schools and Colleges in the United States. By JAMES R. BOISE, Ph. D. (Tübingen), LL. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Illinois. 12mo. 393 pages. Introduction price, $1.40.

The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis: with Explanatory Notes with grammatical references to Hadley-Allen's, Goodwin's, and other Greek Grammars; a copious Greek-English Vocabulary; and Kiepert's Map of the Route of the Ten Thousand. By JAMES R. BOISE. 12mo. 451 pages. Introduction price, $1.32.

This work takes the place of the *Three Book* and *Five Book* editions of the Anabasis heretofore published.

THE SAME. Without Vocabulary. 12mo. 324 pages. Introduction price, $1.08.

The First Three Books of Homer's Iliad, according to the Text of Dindorf; with Revised Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and References to Hadley-Allen's, Crosby's, and Goodwin's Greek Grammars. By HENRY CLARK JOHNSON, A. M., LL. B. 12mo. 180 pages. Introduction price, $1.12.

THE SAME. With Vocabulary. 12mo. (*In press.*)

Selections from Herodotus: comprising mainly such Portions as give a Connected History of the East, to the Fall of Babylon and the Death of Cyrus the Great. By HERMAN M. JOHNSON, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and English Literature in Dickinson College. 12mo. 185 pages. Introduction price, $1.05.

The Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles; with English Notes. By HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., formerly Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Rutgers College, and Professor in the University of the City of New York. Revised edition, with Notes to Hadley-Allen's and Goodwin's Greek Grammars. 12mo. Introduction price, $1.05.

The Greek Prepositions, Studied from their Original Meanings as Designations of Space. By F. A. ADAMS, Ph. D. A short but comprehensive treatise on the meanings of the verbs as compounded with the prepositions. 12mo. 131 pages. Introduction price, 60 cents.

Specimen copies of the above books, for examination, will be sent, postpaid, to teachers of Greek, on receipt of introduction price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

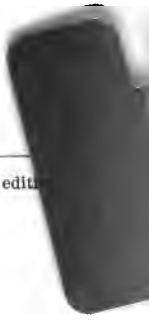
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, SAN FRANCISCO.

Arnold, T. K. Greek Prose Composition. By SPENCER. 12mo.
—— —— Second Greek Prose Composition. By SPENCER. 12mo.
—— —— Greek Reading Book: By SPENCER. 12mo.
Blake, Clarence E. Lexicon of the First Three Books of the Iliad.
Boise, James R. Exercises in Greek Prose Composition. 12mo.
—— —— The First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. With Notes and Vocabulary. 12mo.
—— —— Same, with Notes only. 12mo.
—— —— Xenophon's Anabasis. Complete with Notes, and Kiepert's Map. 12mo.
—— —— Epistles of St. Paul. With Notes.
Champlin, J. T. Short and Comprehensive Greek Grammar. 12mo.
Coy, Edward G. Mayor's Greek for Beginners.
Coy's First Greek Reader.
Crosby, Howard. Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. With Notes, etc. 12mo.
Cyropædia. See OWEN.
Demosthenes. See SMEAD.
Greek Grammar. See ARNOLD, CHAMPLIN, COY, HADLEY HARKNESS, KENDRICK, KUHNER, SILBER, and WHITON.
Greek Ollendorff. See KENDRICK.
Greek Reader. See ARNOLD, HARKNESS, and OWEN.
Greek Testament. See HAHN.
Hackett, H. B., and Tyler, W. S. Plutarch on the Delay of the Deity in Punishing the Wicked. With Notes, etc. Revised edition. 12mo.
Hadley-Allen's Greek Grammar (1884).
Hadley, James. Greek Grammar.
—— —— Elements of Greek Grammar.
—— —— Greek Verbs. Paper cover.
Hahn, Augustus. Novum Testamentum Graece. Notes by ROBINSON. 12mo.
Harkness, Albert. First Greek Book. With Reader, Notes, and Vocabulary. 12mo.
Herodotus. See JOHNSON, H. M.
Homer. See JOHNSON, H. C., and OWEN.
Iliad. See JOHNSON, H. C., and OWEN.
Johnson, Henry C. Homer's Iliad. First Three Books. Notes and Dictionary.
Johnson Herman M. Herodoti Orientalia Antiquiora. Revised edition. 12mo.
Keep, Robert P. Greek Lessons.
Kendrick, Asahel C. Greek Ollendorff. 12mo.
Kuhner, Raphael. Greek Grammar. Translated by EDWARDS and TAYLOR. Revised edition. 8vo.
Memorabilia of Xenophon. See ROBBINS.
Odyssey. See OWEN.
Œdipus Tyrannus. See CROSBY, H.
Ollendorff, Greek. See KENDRICK.
Owen, John L. Acts of the Apostles, in Greek. With Lexicon. 12mo.
—— —— Anabasis of Xenophon. With Notes and References to Crosby's, Hadley's, and Kuhner's Grammars. 12mo.

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.



OOKS.

tc. Eighth editi

2mo.

ied edition, 12mo.

h Notes and Refer-
y. Also, Vocabulary

12mo.
Historical Introduc-

!mo.
y in Punishing the

aration for Reading

s Companion to Had-

an by ENOCH HUTCH-
nar, a Chrestomathy
nd edition, with Cor

HEBREW.

Gesenius. Hebrew Grammar. Edited by RODIGER. Translated from the last (the seventeenth) German edition by Conant. With an Index. 8vo.

D. AP[redacted] & CO., Publishers,
N[redacted]ANTA, SAN FRANCISCO.